

AUGUST 1948

ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST

Developing the Industrial Potential

Lieutenant General LeRoy Lutes

Expanding the Army

Air Defense of the U. S.

Challenge of Leadership

"But for the Grace of God"

Bringing News to EUCOM

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LEGISLATION FOR THE NEW ARMY

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THE ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST

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Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

MUNITIONS BOARD EXECUTIVE

LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEROY LUTES, Director of Staff, Munitions Board, began his military career in 1906 in the Washington National Guard. Called to Federal service in 1916, he was commissioned second lieutenant, Infantry, in 1917. He was graduated from the Command and General Staff School in 1930, and from the Army War College in 1935. He was appointed to the War Department General Staff in 1942, becoming Director of Operations, Services of Supply. In 1943, he became Director of Plans and Operations, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, and in 1945 was named Chief of Staff and Deputy to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces. He assisted in solving logistical problems in both the European and Pacific Theaters, including service in the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces. He assumed duties as Commanding General, Army Service Forces, in January 1946. With the reorganization of the War Department in June 1946, General Lutes was redesignated as Director of Service, Supply and Procurement, General Staff. He assumed his present duties in January 1948.

DEVELOPING THE INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL

By

LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEROY LUTES

Director of Staff, The Munitions Board

WHILE the Armed Services are tackling the task of maintaining adequate strength to back our national commitments, another component of the National Military Establishment, the Munitions Board, is concerned with an equally important problem—how to develop the Nation's industrial potential.

The Munitions Board, created by the National Security Act of 1947 as the successor to the Army and Navy Munitions Board, is directly responsible to the Secretary of Defense and is his agent in military industrial matters. It plans the military aspects of industrial mobilization and coordinates industrial matters within the National Military Establishment. It stockpiles critical materials. It prepares the groundwork for the harnessing of our industrial might in an emergency.

Industrial mobilization planning depends on knowing what our emergency military requirements will be. This knowledge starts with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the agency charged with developing an integrated, strategic plan for defense and offense. The Joint Chiefs' strategic concept is passed on to the three Services for translation into operational and logistical plans. These plans, in turn, are translated into an estimate of the munitions—ships, planes, guns, ammunition, tanks, and all other materials of war—necessary for their fulfillment. A further breakdown is made of the basic raw materials required to produce such munitions—the amounts of steel, copper, aluminum, and the like. These estimated requirements for munitions and materials are screened and then are coordinated and integrated by the Munitions Board into a

plan for overall requirements. The Munitions Board monitors the preparation of integrated production schedules, which are based upon the priorities in the strategic plans of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Careful planning and an exact knowledge of the productive ability of United States industry are necessary. To obtain that knowledge, the Munitions Board recently initiated a plant survey, called the "Allocation of Private Industrial Capacity for Procurement Planning of the Armed Services." During the first phase, the three Services indicated the specific United States industrial facilities desired in their procurement planning. The Munitions Board then allocated facilities to the three Services in consonance with what was deemed best for the national defense.

In March 1948, officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force began conferring with managers of the plants allocated to their respective services, to determine what each plant could produce in time of war, and how much. Approximately 11,000 plants are involved in this survey. Ultimately, as the project moves to completion, it is contemplated that about 25,000 plants will be surveyed. Together with subcontractors, this will represent about ninety per cent of United States productive capacity.

The results will be kept current by means of a perpetual inventory. This will give a composite picture of the potential sources of emergency war materials. The basic knowledge obtained will facilitate conversion of the Nation's productive capacity to a wartime basis. For the manufacturer, it will provide a foreknowledge of his probable production role in the event of war—knowledge that will enable him to anticipate, study, and overcome probable production problems.

The Munitions Board also has a responsibility in preserving our World War II, Government-built, munitions producing facilities. Through cooperation with other Government agencies, steps have been taken which now preserve the productive capacity of more than 400 plants. The titles to about 150 are held by the Services in an industrial reserve. Some of these are leased to private operators, so as to provide for their upkeep at a minimum cost to the taxpayer. The productive capacity of about 240 is preserved through the application of the National Security Clause in the sales contracts written by the War Assets Administration. This clause provides that the designed productive capacity of the plant will not be

altered in any way which will prevent its rapid reconversion to war production in the event of an emergency.

The Munitions Board administers the Stockpiling Act (Public Law 520, 79th Congress). This Act provides for the development of a national stockpile of strategic and critical materials—materials, absolutely essential for military and civilian uses in time of war, which are not found in sufficient supply within our borders. In most cases, these materials must be transported from sources three to ten thousand miles away. In time of war, this would involve the hazards of wartime shipping and the isolation of sources.

Funds in the amount of \$275,000,000, appropriated in the past two sessions of Congress for purchasing materials for the national stockpile, have been spent or obligated. In addition, \$320,000,000 worth of strategic and critical materials from World War II surplus is being transferred to the pile. The acquisitions will total about \$600,000,000. Although this represents a sizable achievement, the stockpile is behind in schedule and is unbalanced. The rate of acquisition has been slow because of lack of available funds and materials. Every effort has been made to avoid purchasing critical industrial materials in short supply, so as to prevent injury to the national economy.

Completion of the projected five-year stockpiling program depends largely on Congressional appropriations, availability of materials, and prices. The goal is to develop, within the next few years, a stockpile currently valued at \$3,100,000,000.

Accurate knowledge of the Nation's manpower resources also is required for effective planning. Detailed information on the Nation's industrial manpower requirements in an emergency is being compiled, and studies in this field are being conducted by the Munitions Board. The planners know that it is folly to withdraw personnel from industries engaged in producing the tools of war until these people are required in uniform. It is hoped that the manpower studies will assist in making it possible to use individual skills and talents effectively in time of emergency. To this end, the Board also conducts studies and reviews requirements in the fields of transportation, power resources, and communications services.

The Munitions Board coordinates the procurement, production, and distribution plans of the National Military Establishment. It recommends assignment of procurement responsibilities among the military services; it plans the standardization of specifications and the allocation among the Services of single

procurement authority for purchase of technical equipment and common-use items. The Board currently is engaged in coordinating the establishment of: joint Army, Navy, Air Force specifications; uniform standards; a single system of cataloging military supplies and equipment with common nomenclature; uniform specifications and quality control policies and procedures; uniform contract forms and clauses; uniform pricing and purchasing policies; uniform policies in the use of transportation facilities; uniform auditing and accounting procedures; and the elimination of unnecessary, overlapping and duplicating procedures among the Services.

The Board assigns single-Service procurement responsibility where practicable, particularly in common-use items such as food, coal, lumber. These items, among a number of others, already have been assigned, with the procurement office of one of the Services purchasing for the other Services, as well as for its own. More than 80 per cent of the dollar value of all current purchases by the National Military Establishment already has been assigned to single, joint, or collaborative purchase agencies. With the issuance of a code of "Armed Services Procurement Regulations" in May, uniform methods and common procurement procedures were established for all contracting officers and purchasing agencies within the three Services.

A survey section, organized in January 1948, analyzes special problems presented by the Secretary of Defense or the Chairman of the Munitions Board. It assists the Chairman in allocating special tasks which are not part of the regular assignment of the other divisions to individuals or to inter-Service committees of the Armed Forces, and is responsible for the follow-up. This section provides the working staff for the Board's Committee on Facilities and Services. The Committee engages in studies of the Armed Services, and recommends to the Secretary of Defense the elimination of duplicating and overlapping facilities and services. An example is the recent unification of public information schools. The Air Force Information School has been inactivated; and the Army Information School becomes the Armed Forces Information School, providing courses for members of the three Services. In a number of other fields the maximum common use of facilities is being studied.

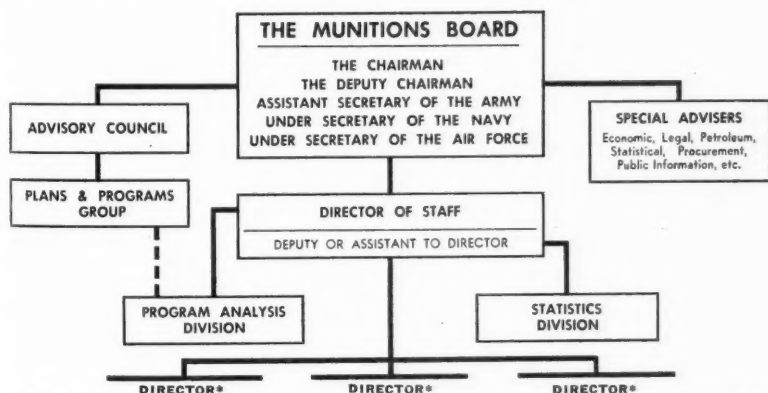
There always is strong military interest in the conduct of our foreign trade, particularly in guarding against the depletion of our resources below the levels required to meet the needs of the Nation and of our potential allies in an emergency.

Government policy in foreign trade normally is directed through interdepartmental committees and boards. The Munitions Board, voicing the military interest in foreign trade, is represented on most of them.

The Munitions Board also deals with the military aspects of industrial security. It recommends dispersal of certain highly critical industries, and the use of underground sites, where required. It is concerned with such industrial matters as protective construction, prevention of sabotage, and priority of plant protection.

The Board is made up of four members: Thomas J. Hargrave, Chairman; Assistant Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray; Under Secretary of the Navy W. John Kenney; Under Secretary of the Air Force Arthur S. Barrows. Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., is Deputy Chairman.

The Munitions Board functions through the Director of Staff and three military directors of flag or general rank among whom are apportioned the major areas of responsibility with respect to military requirements, production, procurement, distribution, and industrial mobilization planning. The three military directors at present are Major General Sidney P. Spalding, USA; Rear Admiral Roger W. Paine, USN, who soon will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Francis C. Denebrink, USN; and Major General Patrick W. Timberlake, USAF. The Chairman, Director of Staff, and the military directors also comprise the Advisory Council of the Munitions Board. The staff of the Munitions Board numbers about 300 persons, civilian and military, selected for their special talents and backgrounds.



*The major areas of responsibility for military requirements, production, procurement, distribution, and industrial mobilization planning are apportioned among the three military directors.

THEY CARRY THE NEWS TO EUCOM

By

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM M. SUMMERS

THE European edition of *The Stars and Stripes*—excoriated by many, but loved and read by millions throughout the European Theater during the war years—is no longer the robust combat newspaper remembered by those who served in the theater during the period 1942-46. Like millions of other combat veterans, it too had to undergo a period of readjustment. Today a familiar landmark in the occupation program, it has settled down peacefully to the routine duty of keeping United States forces in Europe informed on local, United States, and world events.

Since *The Stars and Stripes* is essentially a soldier's newspaper, its mainstay is soldier and unit news. The occupation soldier, unlike his wartime predecessor, is not especially concerned with returning to the zone of interior. His interest, primarily, is in his local surroundings and in world events. He wants stories about his outfit and other units; he wants to know who was picked Soldier of the Week, and how his team and other teams are faring in EUCOM league sports. But he also wants news of the United States and the world, presented quickly and impartially.

Two new kinds of *Stars and Stripes* audiences have developed since the war, and both must be served—civilian employees of Military Government, and more than 33,000 dependents of military personnel. Back in 1945, if a women's fashion story got into *The Stars and Stripes* it was presented tongue-in-cheek, from a thoroughly masculine viewpoint. Now, however, not

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM M. SUMMERS, Int., is Editor in Chief of the European edition of "The Stars and Stripes." He was wartime commander of the 413th Infantry Regiment, 104th (Timberwolf) Division.

only are fashion stories run straight, but weekly cooking and social columns are popular.

The mission of *The Stars and Stripes* is to provide as complete, accurate, and unbiased coverage of general and local news as facilities and equipment permit, together with the same wide range of features, illustrations, and background material that is found in the best domestic newspapers. *The Stars and Stripes* follows a news policy similar to that of leading daily newspapers in the United States. The contents are written and presented without bias. Editorializing does not appear in its news stories, feature articles, headlines, or picture captions. Strictly non-partisan, it presents both sides of controversial subjects. There is no crusading and no sensationalizing of stories.

The World War II European edition of *The Stars and Stripes* commenced publication as a weekly in a printing house garret opposite London's Covent Garden on 18 April 1942. From this beginning sprang the far-flung news empire that published more than 20 different editions—extending geographically from Northern Ireland to Casablanca, and from Tunis to Altdorf, in Bavaria. In March 1945, when six European editions were being published, *The Stars and Stripes* reached its



Stars and Stripes Photo

The night copy desk takes over.

circulation peak, estimated in excess of 1,500,000 copies daily. The reduction of the occupation forces resulted in a series of consolidations which ended with the establishment of the present single edition, published at Pfungstadt, a small German country town some 20 miles south of Frankfurt. From this center, all United States Occupied Germany, Austria, and Trieste are served.

Mr. Kenneth D. Zumwalt, a veteran who has served successively with the Paris, Liege, Nice, Altdorf, and Pfungstadt editions since October 1944, heads the editorial staff. About 20 Americans—both civilians and soldiers, many of whom were professional newspapermen before the war, and most of whom served in combat zones—assist in preparing the contents.

The Stars and Stripes subscribes to three United States wire services—Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service; and to two news-picture services—Acme and International News Pictures. A bank of teletype machines is kept running continuously to insure that no news is missed. In addition, the European edition operates eight continental news bureaus, ranging from Vienna to Berlin to Paris, and a large news bureau in New York. The New York bureau functions as a clearing house for all Stateside news, cabling some 10,000 words daily to Pfungstadt.

Besides editing the 12- to 16-page paper seven days a week—each edition the equivalent in copy content, without advertising, of a 32-page tabloid-size Stateside paper—the staff carefully checks and double checks the printed copy, a procedure which is not usual in newspaper practice. This is because every line of type is set by German printers who, with few exceptions, neither speak nor read English. Since German linotypists duplicate any copy matter word-for-word and comma-for-comma, the staff must meticulously insert editorial changes in printed block letters, underlining all capitals, and inserting all punctuation marks. Even the figure 7 must be crossed, European style. Despite these precautions, there is many a slip between the news desk and the make-up stone. The editorial staff, therefore, also checks the page proofs, line for line, before the final go-ahead signal is given to roll the mats, cast the plates, and start the presses.

The production department, comprising seven American and Allied employees and 99 indigenous (German) employees, uses a hodge-podge of equipment accumulated during combat days, including ten German linotypes, one American linotype, two

American Ludlow casting machines, and two German mat press machines. The printing equipment consists of three M.A.N. rotary presses with a capacity of 16 full-size pages each. Two of these presses can be operated as one unit, with a capacity of 32 full-size or 64 *Stars and Stripes* format pages (tabloid size). A completely equipped engraving room, capable of producing all types of line cuts, half tones, and color plates also is in operation.

In 1947 *The Stars and Stripes* assumed, as additional duty, the function of procuring, distributing, and retailing all American magazines, newspapers, books, and periodicals sold in the United States Zone. The income from this source enables *The Stars and Stripes* to remain financially independent, even though it lacks life-sustaining advertising revenue and necessarily carries a heavy overhead. In 1947, also, it launched a new feature magazine entitled *Weekend*, selling at 10 cents a copy. This publication now has the largest sale of any weekly within the United States Zone.

The 24-page *Weekend* magazine is edited by a 12-man staff, operating entirely separate from the daily. Three linotypes are used in its composition. Proofs are turned out on two American Miehle vertical presses and forwarded to a German rotogravure firm for printing. Like any Stateside counterpart,



Stars and Stripes Photo

German linotype operators set *Stars and Stripes* copy.

Weekend carries feature articles, fiction, and picture stories of general interest, with coverage generally related to the occupation or to neighboring countries. Copy is furnished by its staff, by special contributors, and by correspondents in the field.

Although the continuous drama of war days is lacking in the occupation today, there is still enough day-to-day action to keep field correspondents jumping—and dangerous action, at that. Corporal Carrol Sprague, a photographer, was killed when a search plane from which he was photographing an earlier C-47 crash hit a peak in the French Alps. A *Stars and Stripes* correspondent in Vienna recently came face-to-face with a dozen Russian bayonets while covering the shooting of an American soldier by a Russian guard in that city. In Trieste last year, the same correspondent, Ernie Reed, hurriedly gave refuge to an Associated Press photographer who was being attacked by a mob. Both escaped without injury. One of the paper's news editors, Nathan J. Margolin, spent a month in the battle zones of Greece to give readers a close-up account of the war against the guerillas.

While on a story assignment in Northern Spain last fall, *Weekend's* chief photographer and a *Weekend* staff writer were wounded when they fled a bandit ambush. The governor of the province apologized, and gave them a Roquefort cheese to assuage their feelings. Joe Flemming, *The Stars and Stripes* staff man in Berlin, has twice gone on Russian-sponsored tours of the Soviet occupation zone of Germany and has come back to describe life behind the "iron curtain."

The Editor in Chief exercises direct control over all *Stars and Stripes* operations. An Executive Manager, Maurice R. Kirkwood, formerly on the staff and faculty of the Quartermaster School, assists him in coordinating the business details of *The Stars and Stripes*, *Weekend*, and commercial periodical and book distribution.

The Stars and Stripes presses start rolling each night at 0030. Within a few minutes, trucks are streaming out of Pfungstadt, to begin the vast distribution job which will place 85 per cent of *The Stars and Stripes'* 85,000 daily total circulation in the hands of its readers the same day. These trucks also carry the day's allotment of commercial magazines and other literature to be sold through the fifteen *Stars and Stripes* district offices in Germany, France, Austria, and Trieste. These offices, in turn, redistribute copies for delivery, on a subscription basis, to homes and offices, and for newsstand sale. *The Stars and*

Stripes is sold on 368 retail newsstands, including all exchanges and most snack bars at Army installations. All in all, *The Stars and Stripes* distribution fleet of 160 vehicles covers more than 400,000 miles a month.

Most of the United States magazines retailed by *The Stars and Stripes* arrive at Bremerhaven, the occupation zone's chief port, and thence are shipped by fast freight to Pfungstadt, where they are prepared for delivery, along with periodicals published in Europe. The 3,000,000 pieces of literature distributed by *The Stars and Stripes* each month represent a monthly sales volume in excess of \$250,000. Because *The Stars and Stripes*, a non-appropriated fund agency of the United States Army, is financially on its own, a major part of the earnings goes for payment of expenses. These expenses include the salaries of all employees except the military personnel who are on assigned duty with *The Stars and Stripes*. Excess profits revert to the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund.

Currently, *The Stars and Stripes* personnel comprises 3 offi-



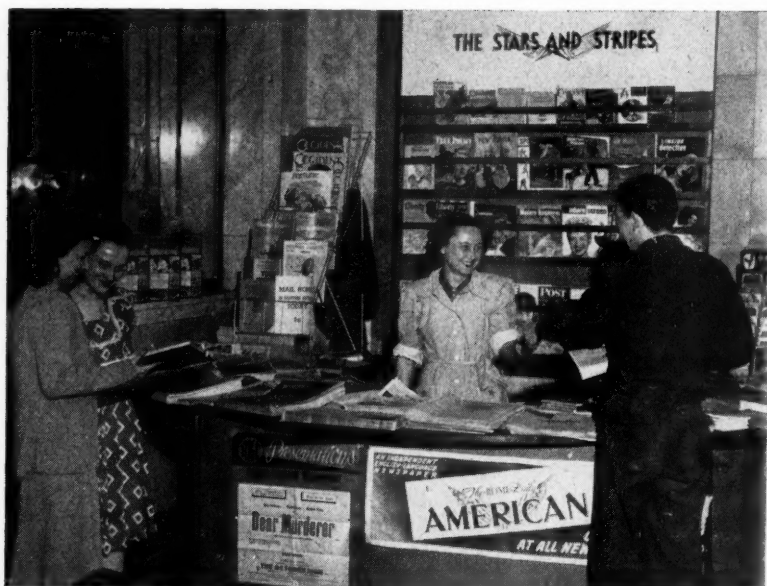
Stars and Stripes Photo

The Managing Editor confers with the Editor in Chief.

cers, 58 enlisted men, 107 United States civilians, 32 Allied civilian employees, and 1437 indigenous workers.

A new phase of *Stars and Stripes* postwar operations is the editorial advisory service provided to the 20 post newspapers in the United States Zone. A journalism school is conducted in Pfungstadt for the soldier-editors of post newspapers. In groups of six to ten, these bush-league journalists come to Pfungstadt on temporary duty to learn all phases of newspaper work. At a special desk, frequently alongside regular *Stars and Stripes* staffers, the students get valuable practice in editing.

Six years after its initial publication in World War II, although facilities and services have had to be adapted to meet the needs of occupation personnel, the *Stars and Stripes*' objective remains constant—to help the American soldier become the best informed of any Army. Foremost in its plans for the future is the establishment of modern bookstores throughout the U. S. occupation zones. The first of these is expected to open this summer.



Stars and Stripes Photo

A typical *Stars and Stripes* newsstand. The latest English-language periodicals published in Europe and in the United States are sold here.

EXPANDING THE ARMY

Statement of 28 June 1948
by The Honorable Kenneth C. Royall
Secretary of the Army

WHILE the enactment of the new Selective Service Act directly affects the Army, Navy, and Air Force, for the first few months of the operation of the law practically all of the selectees will be assigned to the Army. The somewhat limited immediate requirements of the Navy and Air Force will probably be met by voluntary recruitment under existing procedures.

Since the Army will be the national defense agency which will receive the great majority of the men inducted under the law, it seemed appropriate that I should give the public a general outline of the plan for training and utilization of the men to be allocated to the Army.

The present strength of the Army is 542,000.* Under the authority of the new Selective Service Act, it may be increased to 837,000, by means of voluntary enlistments and inductions under the new law. However, 1949 appropriations limit the total number to 790,000 between now and 1 July 1949. In addition to this number, the Army is authorized to accept 110,000 18-year-old volunteer trainees for one year's active training and service.

Men inducted by Selective Service will serve for 21 months. Regular volunteers will be accepted for varying terms, but it is hoped to secure as many long-term enlistments as possible.

Organization of the Expanded Army

When the Army is brought fully up to its new authorized strength, we will be able to organize, for the first time since the close of hostilities, a really effective Mobile Striking Force, small but still effective. This force will consist of 12 Regular Army divisions, six National Guard divisions, and supporting combat and service troops of the Regular Army, National

*This represents command strength, not departmental strength. Departmental strength includes Army personnel on duty outside the Army.

Guard, and fully organized units of the Organized Reserves. The divisions will be completely organized, maintained at full strength, and will have such priority in training and supply as to make them immediately available for use. The National Guard and Organized Reserve units will not be on active duty in Federal service, but the state of their training and equipment, as far as possible, will be such as to permit their immediate utilization on call of the President. In addition to the divisions, the force will include antiaircraft artillery and other supporting combat and service troops, to enable it to function as a balanced D-day force.

These troops would be prepared, in an emergency, to protect some of our most vital military installations in the United States and, in conjunction with our Navy and Air Force, to seize and occupy oversea areas from which air attacks could be launched against our cities and essential industries. The capabilities of such a force are strictly limited by its strength. However, if war should come, this force would be of the greatest importance as an effective Mobile Striking Force during the vital days of initial hostilities while our Armed Forces are being mobilized.

The Regular Army Divisions in the United States included in this Force are:

- 2d Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Washington.
- 3d Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Georgia.
- 8th Infantry Division, less one Regimental Combat Team, Camp Campbell, Kentucky. This combat team will be at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.
- 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- 2d Armored Division, Camp Hood, Texas.

There will be a sixth division in the United States—an Airborne division—whose identity and station have not yet been determined.*

The six National Guard Divisions will be:

- 26th Infantry Division, Massachusetts.
- 28th Infantry Division, Pennsylvania.
- 31st Infantry Division, Alabama and Mississippi.
- 43d Infantry Division, Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island.
- 45th Infantry Division, Oklahoma.
- 49th Armored Division, Texas.

Supporting combat and service units of varying size will be

*In addition, the Mobile Striking Force will include six divisions now overseas, as follows: 6th and 7th Infantry Divisions—Korea; 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions, and 1st Cavalry Division—Japan; and 1st Infantry Division—Germany.

from the Regular Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserves.

For the elements of this Mobile Striking Force on active duty in this country, and for necessary troops to man various installations and to provide the administrative and supply overhead in continental United States, 550,000 men will be required. The remainder of the Army will continue as occupation troops in Europe and the Far East and to provide garrisons for Panama, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and other oversea stations.

Procurement of Personnel

Under the terms of the Selective Service Act, inductions can be started on 22 September, 90 days after approval by the President. It is expected that the first inductions will probably be about that time. Both before and after this date, the Army will continue its intensive recruiting campaign with a view to securing the maximum number of volunteers.

Subsequent to the passage of the law by the Congress and prior to its approval by the President, large numbers enlisted in the National Guard for three years. This has brought the Guard up to approximately the full strength contemplated for fiscal year 1949, and it will not be required, as at present, to devote a great deal of its attention to recruiting. It will thus be free to concentrate all of its energies on training. Practically all of its units, expanded by the recent influx of recruits, will receive intensive field training during the next two months.

Under the provisions of the Selective Service Act, men who serve less than three years on active duty in the Army (33 months in the case of extended terms of inductees) will be transferred to the reserve components on termination of their active service. This will make it possible to increase substantially the effective strength of our reserve components and will be a material contribution to national security.

The initial call for inductions will be relatively small. The size of subsequent calls will be controlled by the rate of voluntary enlistments in the Regular Army. Men called by Selective Service will be only in such numbers as are needed to make up the difference between voluntary recruitment and scheduled requirements. The number of Selective Service inductions required each month is estimated to be 30,000—the figure being determined in light of voluntary recruiting experience. These monthly increments, as far as possible, will

be uniform and so planned as to bring the Army up to its full authorized strength by 1 July 1949. To provide for the expanded Army, some 20,000 additional officers will be required. Most of these will be captains and lieutenants. These will include Reserve and National Guard officers who volunteer for extended active duty.

Training

Whether soldiers enter the Army by voluntary enlistment or through Selective Service, they will be sent first to recruiting or induction stations near their homes. There they will be given a physical examination and a preliminary interview.

Subsequently, they normally will go to one of eight training centers. On arriving at a training center, the first few days will be occupied with processing; that is, receiving clothing and equipment, taking inoculations, and being assigned to an appropriate training unit. Some, particularly those with prior military service, will then be assigned directly to units for training, while the remainder will stay at the centers to complete basic training.

At each training center there will be stationed a training division, charged with providing basic training for all assigned recruits. The schedules will include first aid and personal hygiene, physical conditioning, tactical training, signal communications, intelligence training, map and aerial photo reading, maintenance and field firing of weapons, and vehicle maintenance and operation.

Training Divisions now in operation consist of:

- 4th Infantry Division, Fort Ord, California.
- 5th Infantry Division, Fort Jackson, South Carolina.
- 9th Infantry Division, Fort Dix, New Jersey.
- 3d Armored Division, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

New training Divisions will be:

- 10th Infantry (Mountain) Division, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- 5th Armored Division, Camp Chaffee, Arkansas.
- 101st Airborne Division, Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky.
- 17th Airborne Division, Camp Pickett, Virginia.

In addition, there will be combat units of less than division size, as well as service and supporting troops, training at Fort Bliss, Texas; Camp Carson, Colorado; Fort Meade, Maryland; Camp Cooke, California; Fort Devens, Massachusetts; and Fort Worden, Washington.

After completing eight weeks of basic individual training, which is the same for all recruits, the soldiers will either be

continued on duty in the United States or sent overseas. However, no 18-year-olds, volunteering for one year, will be sent outside the United States. On completion of their basic training, some soldiers will be given advanced technical training in such specialties as clerical work, cooking and mess management, mechanical work, operation of radios, and various supply and administrative duties. Selected soldiers with special aptitudes will be sent to technical schools for advanced training in military specialties. Those who are sent to units will be given advanced individual and unit training in the branch to which assigned.

Principles learned in World War II and developed in the Universal Military Training Experimental Unit at Fort Knox, Kentucky, have been incorporated into basic and advanced training. These principles lie in the field of leadership and discipline. Leadership in our Army is based upon better understanding of basic human relations, a development of mutual respect and trust between the leader and the soldier who performs the many and varied tasks of the Army. Our concept of discipline is based upon the willing obedience of the informed soldier who, acting with his comrades, accomplishes his tasks because of his intelligent understanding of their necessity rather than through external compulsion or fear.

The objective of the training will be to produce a well-coordinated, physically conditioned, mentally alert, thoroughly trained soldier, capable of efficiently performing any task to which he may be assigned.

In order to develop the individual as a soldier and as a citizen, it is essential that he be given the maximum amount of personal liberty consistent with the proper performance of his duty. His training will seek to promote his individual initiative and resourcefulness, and it is our intention that these qualities not be handicapped or restricted by harsh or unnecessary discipline.

There will be opportunities for the qualified soldier, whether he enters the Army as a volunteer or through the Selective Service System, to earn promotion to any noncommissioned grade, and to be considered for an officer candidate school. Successful completion of an officer candidate course will lead to a commission in the active Reserve. Officers so commissioned will serve for the same periods of active and Reserve duty as other inductees. Up to ten per cent of those completing

OCS training may be designated as distinguished graduates and will be eligible for direct appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army.

The military equipment for training will be largely that used or developed in the recent war. Many of the latest types of weapons will not be immediately available in sufficient quantities for the Army. However, limited funds will be utilized for rehabilitation of weapons and other equipment, which will be ample in quantity and quality for training a modern army in methods and techniques, utilizing the lessons learned in the recent war and the most up-to-date concepts of the nature of warfare in the immediate future. The training doctrine is flexible and its application will be geared to the foreseeable progress of scientific developments of new weapons and other equipment.

The 18-year-old volunteers for one year's training and service, like other recruits and selectees, will be sent to training centers for processing. The first groups of these trainees will then go to major combat units for eight weeks' basic training. Insofar as possible, they will remain with these combat units during their one-year term of active service. At the earliest practicable date, when facilities for this purpose become available, subsequent groups will receive their basic training at the regular training centers, after which they will go to selected combat, supporting, and service units for the remainder of their year of active service. They will be given the same training and opportunities as other members of the Army, except that they will not be sent out of the United States. On the expiration of a year of active service, these volunteers will be transferred to the Organized Reserve for a period of six years.

Off-Duty—Health and Welfare

Off-duty facilities will afford soldiers ample opportunities for recreational, educational, and religious development. Every effort will be made through character guidance to encourage the strengthening of the moral fiber of the soldier and to make him a better citizen.

Facilities for competitive sports at appropriate seasons will be provided, both indoors and outdoors. Educational advantages in organized classes and through correspondence courses will be continued. These will be designed to fit directly

into future educational plans of the soldiers. Most of these courses are accredited by civilian high schools and colleges. At present 5000 members of the Armed Forces are earning high school diplomas or equivalent certification each month, and thousands of others are receiving credits toward college degrees.

All soldiers will be encouraged to attend the church of their choice and to participate in religious services and activities. Chaplains of the various faiths will be assigned to all training centers and other stations and will devote their services to the spiritual well-being of the soldiers.

Housing is available or will be provided to furnish reasonably comfortable quarters for the expanded Army. There will be no extensive rehabilitation of existing facilities to provide unnecessary conveniences and there will be no luxuries. We will not coddle, but we will provide adequately. Simple quarters with adequate heat, light, and ventilation will be available. There will be ample, well-cooked, nourishing meals of a simple, wholesome character. Adequate medical care and hospital accommodations will be provided.

Conclusion

In addition to strengthening the active forces, the Selective Service Act initiates a long-range program for the development of the Reserve components of the Army. The objective of the one-year volunteer program is to furnish trained members to the Organized Reserves in which they are obligated to serve six years. The selectees on active duty for 21 months also will serve in the Organized Reserves for varying periods of time.

The Organized Reserve, in addition to its important mission in supporting the Mobile Striking Force, in time of national emergency will form the foundation upon which the manpower of the Nation may be mobilized.

Full implementation of the new Selective Service law will be difficult. There are many problems which readily can be foreseen and others will undoubtedly arise during the operation of the law. The experience gained by the Army during two World Wars will aid in solving these problems. The necessity for rigid conservation of funds and resources will limit our operations to those most essential to the training of the soldiers.

THE CHALLENGE OF LEADERSHIP

By

GENERAL OMAR N. BRADLEY

Chief of Staff, United States Army

HERE, on the long green meadows of this tranquil New England town, we have come to do honor—not alone to one brave soldier, but to the generations of earnest young men who left their homes to defend them at Concord, Antietam, San Juan, the Argonne, and in the snows of the Ardennes.

For as long as free men have lived, worked, worshipped, and reared their families under these elms, so long have their sons been summoned to arms against those who would covet or destroy them. In generation after generation, they have been forced to quit these quiet homes in your peaceful valley to fight—and sometimes to die—in conflicts visited upon them by issues that seemed remote from their everyday lives.

From the chancelleries of London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Tokyo, and Moscow, those bitter struggles that have scarred the progress of all mankind eventually spanned the seas to invade the snug parlors and warm kitchens of these colonial homes. And as these world struggles have wasted the youth and resources of nations, they also have left behind them sorrowing women and empty chairs in the houses on this green.

It is easy for us who are living to honor the sacrifices of those who are dead. For it helps us to assuage the guilt we should feel in their presence. Wars can be prevented just as surely as they are provoked, and therefore we who fail to prevent them must share in guilt for the dead.

I have not come here today to consecrate war and its evils for the sacrifices war has produced. For every man in whom war has inspired sacrifice, courage, and love, there are many whom it has degraded with brutality, callousness, and greed.

From an address at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, 30 May 1948, at the interment of Corporal Edward G. Wilkin, Medal of Honor, killed in action.

Rather we are gathered here to take comfort and strength from those of our dead who have already given this Nation so much. We have come to learn, if we can, how men might live as charitably together in peace as they died for each other in war. We have come to ask why it is that our young men must spend their bodies against the Siegfried Line; why it is men cannot live as bravely as they die.

In our hatred and renunciation of war, we must not forget that the roots of conflict flourish in the faults and failures of those who seek peace, just as surely as they take shape from the diseases and designs of aggressors.

While the American people have within themselves the moral strength, the power, and the wisdom to marshal their forces against aggression, in whatever form it affects, we cannot feign innocence through indifference or through neglect of struggles that bring on wars. We have suffered enough in two world wars to know that non-involvement in peace means certain involvement in war.

Either we shall employ our strength, power, and conscience boldly and righteously in defense of human dignity and freedom, or we shall waste those reserves for peace and default to the forces that breed new wars.

This lad we buried today is partly the victim of your folly. He is the victim of your folly and the folly of all the peace-loving peoples who turned their backs on the ills of the world. For at the very time those aggressors at whose hands he met his death conspired against the peace of the world, we blinded ourselves to their threats and by our shameful inaction countenanced their starting attack.

Secure in distant and peaceful towns like these, clinging to comforts, refusing risks, seeking safety in refuge and refuge in words, we recanted power and conscience to side with those who sought peace at any price. Too late we discovered that the price was too high; and to keep our freedom we paid in the bodies of our young sons.

If the United States ever again stoops to expedients to avoid the difficult decisions that come with leadership, the heavy burdens that come with defense, we shall once more run the dangers of all half-way measures and waste our strength and conscience as a weathervane rather than a force.

If we cringe from the necessity of meeting issues boldly with principle, resolution, and strength, then we shall simply hurdle along from crisis to crisis, improvising with expedients, seek-

ing inoffensive solutions, drugging the Nation with an illusion of security which under those conditions cannot exist. If we are to scamper from crisis to crisis, fixing principles and policies to the change of each day, we shall place ourselves supinely and helplessly at the mercy of any aggressor who might play on public opinion and decimate our forces at will.

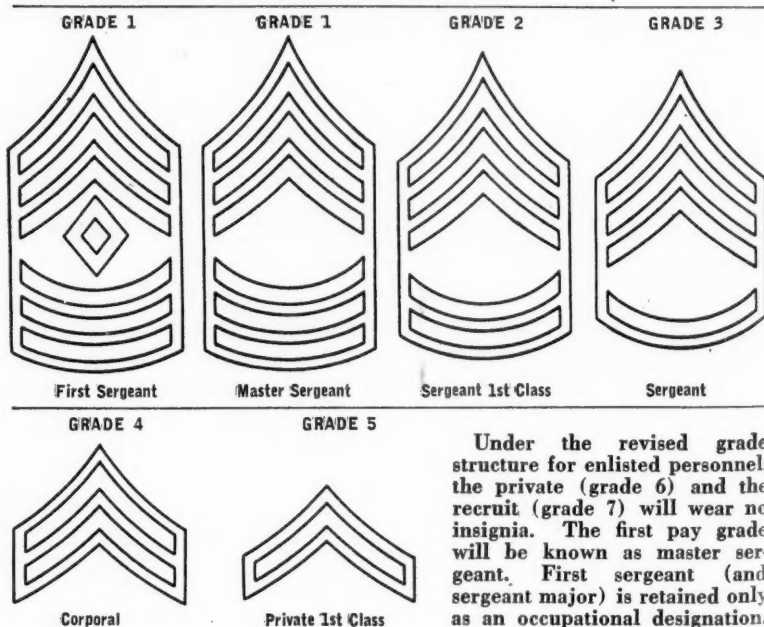
To live bravely by convictions from which the free peoples of this world can take heart, the American people must put their faith in stable long-range policies—political, economic, and military—programs that will not be heated and cooled with the brightening and waning of tension.

The United States has matured to world leadership; it is time we steered by the stars, not by the lights of each passing ship.

AID

NEW ENLISTED GRADES

Information concerning new enlisted grades, published in *THE DIGEST* for July (p. 71, last paragraph and diagram), is incorrect. Since the time that information was furnished, designations of grades and insignia have been changed, and are contained in Department of the Army Circular 202, effective 1 August 1948. Correct grades and insignia are shown below. Other information in the July article is correct.



Under the revised grade structure for enlisted personnel, the private (grade 6) and the recruit (grade 7) will wear no insignia. The first pay grade will be known as master sergeant. First sergeant (and sergeant major) is retained only as an occupational designation.

AIR DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES

By

COLONEL BRUCE K. HOLLOWAY

THE search is on. Headlines and broadcasts blazon the report that a British four-engined transport has been forced down at sea, about 440 miles northeast of Bermuda. Among the 31 passengers imperiled is Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, wartime commander of the Allied Tactical Air Forces. More than 30 planes, including those of the United States Air Force, Navy, Coast Guard, and American and British commercial airlines fan out to search a 5000-square mile area.

From seaboard bases, Air Force Reservists join Regular Air Force personnel in the ocean sweep. A C-47, co-piloted by a lieutenant in the Air Reserve, is the first search aircraft to take off from Mitchel Air Force Base. Bucking turbulent 35-knot winds, the plane skims 500 to 1000 feet above the 40-foot waves, to sweep a designated rectangular area 50 miles wide and 100 miles long. Plowing through the January rain, snow, and fog, the pilot continues the search for six hours, until darkness falls. First to take off and last to return, his rescue mission epitomizes the readiness of the Air Defense Command to serve the Nation in peace, and to defend it in war.

Almost daily, news dispatches recount other facets of the Air Defense Command's activities. Names and places may vary; but the theme remains the same. Following the severe snowfalls of last winter, USAF Reservists from Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York, dropped tons of feed at low altitudes to save the starving deer herds in that area. At about the same time, Fourth Air Force Reservists were flying sixteen tons of food, clothing, and medical supplies to Gallup, New

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Mexico, to aid the destitute Navajo Indians. In the news, also, were Air National Guardsmen and Air Reservists who took part with Regular USAF personnel in Exercise Seminole, the Army-Navy-Air amphibious operation along the Gulf of Mexico.

While perfecting its organization by constant training and practice, the Air Defense Command adheres steadfastly to its major mission: the defense of continental United States against enemy air attack. A nation-wide organization of the United States Air Force, with headquarters at Mitchel Air Force Base, New York, the Command shoulders the responsibility of protecting the Nation's industrial and population centers against any enemy onslaught from the skies.

The Air Defense Command, established in March 1946, is headed by Lieutenant General George E. Stratemeyer, World War II commander of the U. S. Army Air Forces in China. It embraces both Regular Air Force and civilian component units, formed into four air forces—First, Fourth, Tenth, and Fourteenth—each covering a specific geographic area of the country. Approximately 25,000 Regular Air Force personnel form the nucleus for expansion in an emergency. Their mission includes the training of the United States Air Force Reserve, and training supervision of the Air National Guard, the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and the Air Scouts.

The Command has activated 256 Reserve combat-type units, including headquarters for Bombardment, Reconnaissance, and Troop Carrier wings, and their combat groups and squadrons. By February of this year, more than 700,000 pilot training hours had been flown by USAF Reservists. Recently, 24 USAF Reserve units completed 15-day active duty training tours with major commands—12 units with the Strategic Air Command; and an equal number with the Tactical Air Command. In addition, 1450 technically qualified USAF Reservists received individual training on 15-day active duty tours.

To enhance the training opportunities for USAF Reservists. Headquarters, USAF, has allocated 49 Douglas A-26 bombers and 66 Curtis C-46 transport-type aircraft for Reserve training. The introduction of an improved type of all-purpose Combat Trainer—a high-performance, single-engine aircraft, equipped for gunnery and bombing—also is under study.

Stiffer flying requirements have been established for Reserve pilots. Yearly piloting requirements have been increased from 48 to 60 hours' flying time. Half of the 60 hours must be first-

pilot time, another 10 hours instrument time, and 6 hours must be logged in night flight.

Emphasis is placed on cross-training of combat crew members, so as to qualify Reservists to perform each other's jobs in emergencies. Even during the transportation of Reservists between their training bases and home-town airports, training and instruction is carried on. During routine hops, Reservists are schooled in crew and radio procedures, and in the operation of compass and liaison radio equipment. They receive briefings on parachute fitting, ditching, and bail-out procedures; and are shown the techniques of space usage and cargo stowage. Whenever possible, they participate with Air National Guardsmen and Regular USAF personnel in maneuvers and training exercises. Simulated combat and emergency missions also are part of the Reserve training program.

Since its first unit was Federally recognized, 30 June 1946, the Air National Guard component of the Air Defense Command has grown to 21 groups, 58 Fighter and 10 Light Bombardment squadrons. Currently, 361 units are Federally recognized—at least one unit in every state except Rhode Island. The units include Fighter wings and groups; Light Bombardment, Air Control and Warning, and Air Service groups;



USAF Photo

Preparing for practice bombing at an Air Force summer encampment.



USAF Photo

A C-47 of the Air Reserve drops feed for starving deer.

Weather detachments; Aviation Engineer units; and other specialized organizations. Activation of more Aircraft Control and Warning squadrons and Engineer companies is planned, to insure a well-balanced Air National Guard.

In the event of an emergency mobilization, aircraft of the Air National Guard would comprise nearly two-thirds of the Air Defense Command's total available tactical strength. The goal of the Air National Guard is 514 Federally recognized units, totaling 57,946 officers and enlisted men. This force would include 84 tactical squadrons—72 Fighter organizations and 12 Light Bombardment units.

Improved training facilities are being made available to the Air National Guard. Pilots and mechanics of the Guard are currently undergoing transition training in the operation of 86 new Lockheed P-80B Shooting Star jet fighters which have been earmarked for delivery to Air Guard units. These planes, fully combat equipped, will provide such refinements as strengthened skin and bulkheads, pilot ejector seat, air-conditioned and pressurized cockpit, water injection turbo-jet engine, and inclosure of radio masts and antennae inside the pilot's overhead canopy, to reduce drag.

Opportunity for training in the strategic and tactical aspects of air power, along with USAF Regular officers, is provided for Federally recognized Air National Guard officers at the Air University. Ten major courses are open to them.

In order to assure a steady flow of young officers to offset the high attrition rate among Reserve airmen, the Air Defense Command also supervises elementary and advanced training programs for the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Units are

now established in 96 of the Nation's colleges and universities, with 358 USAF officer instructors. Plans call for the enlargement of the Air ROTC to 120 units in 1948.

During the Advanced Air ROTC Course, students may specialize in one of eight subject fields: administration, military management, aircraft maintenance engineering, air force supply, armament, communications, statistical control, and transportation. Half way through the advanced course, during summer vacation, students spend six weeks at a permanent USAF base or installation, where they receive practical training in the aviation principles presented during the school year. These Air ROTC summer camps follow the pattern of aviation cadet training at USAF pilot schools.

Completion of both the elementary and advanced Air ROTC courses during four academic years leads to a second lieutenantcy in the USAF Reserve, or the Air National Guard. Reservists may enter on active-duty tours offering opportunities for Regular USAF commissions. They also may enter flight training. Vacancies exist for the direct appointment of outstanding honor graduates of the Air ROTC in the Regular Air Force.



USAF Photo

Air Reservists plan a practice bomb-run.

Stimulating an interest in aviation among the youth of America, the Air Defense Command assists the Air Scout movement—a branch of senior scouting conducted by the Boy Scouts of America—by making available training facilities for Air Scout encampments. Liaison is maintained by one Air Defense Command officer in each of the 12 Scout regional offices. Nearly 20,000 senior scouts are taking some form of Air Scout training. (See "Airmen of the Future," February 1948 DIGEST.)

The Air Defense Command conducts a variety of allied activities. Because of its coverage of all sections of the country, it performs various liaison and administrative duties delegated by USAF headquarters. The Command is responsible for the repatriation of USAF's World War II dead. It participates in disaster relief with the American Red Cross. It collects and maintains a file of current addresses of former World War II Air Force personnel. It cooperates closely with civilian organizations devoted to the development of air power. It administers the USAF home study extension course program. It operates three Port Liaison sections and two USAF Oversea Replacement Depots.

These activities, however, are only a corollary of the Air Defense Command's preparation for its primary mission. Building toward its ultimate goal of a 93,000-man force (with an additional 48,000 in the USAF Augmentation Reserve), the Command looks forward to the creation of a defense force of 306 combat units supported by 278 service-type units, further augmented by 27 tactical Air National Guard groups.

If ever lightning air attacks are launched against the Nation, the Air Defense Command will speed to the task of intercepting and destroying the enemy in the battlefield of the sky. The Command is geared to direct a coordinated air defense against enemy air attacks, employing its own Regular Air Force units along with the Air National Guard and additional Strategic and Tactical Air Command specialized groups capable of air defense operations. These latter specialized groups include all fighter and aircraft warning units, with supporting services. In preparation for such a marshaling of forces, Strategic, Tactical, and Air Defense Command elements—interceptor and escort groups, all-weather fighter and aircraft control and warning groups—are being trained for interchangeable operation in air defense.

THE ARMY EXCHANGE

ALTHOUGH sales to troops to satisfy their common wants are as old as armies, and in America trace back to 1776, the first post exchange was not established until 1895. General Order 46, 25 July 1895, established post exchanges as part of the Army, in order to curb the abuses of itinerant traders (called sutlers) who for a half century had preyed on the soldier.

Exchanges dot the globe, wherever United States Army personnel are stationed, and there is no such thing as a typical PX. They vary from temporary improvised structures to modern buildings. But wherever they are, their profits return to the soldier through welfare funds—in the form of libraries, service clubs, day rooms, athletic facilities, and related services.

Today, after fifty-three years, the Army Exchange Service, under the supervision of the Chief of Special Services, serves the Army and the Air Force—around the world.

A SUTLER'S STORE, CIVIL WAR PERIOD, HARPER'S FERRY





THE PX SERVES THE MEN AT WAR

During World War I, they were called canteens. Above is one in France, 1918, where food was free, but staples were sold. This is a far cry from the post exchange in World War II, such as the one (below) in the European Theater.

Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo above; INP Photo below.





THE EXCHANGE HAS COME A LONG WAY

The post exchange continues operation between wartime booms. Today's exchange, however, differs from that of pre-war days. The Post Exchange, Fort Dix, 1941, above, contrasts with the Fort Dix Exchange in 1948, below.

Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photos.



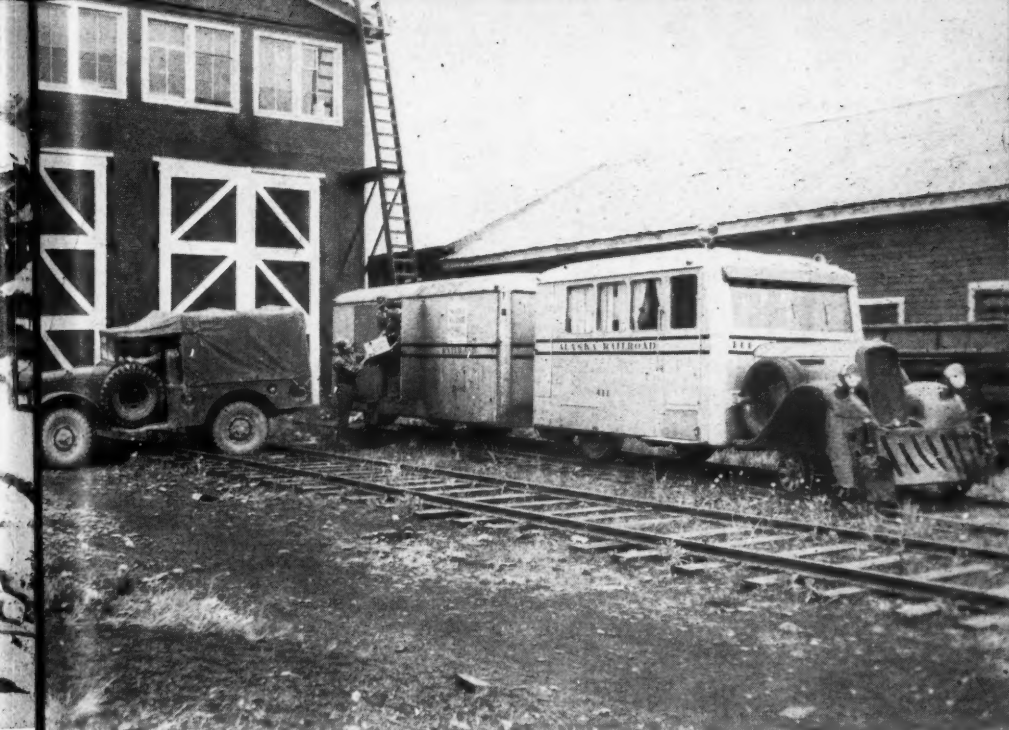


THE PX MAKES ITSELF AT HOME ANYWHERE

Exchanges assume odd shapes to meet the needs of soldiers in the field. In Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, above, palm leaves shade the customers; while in the Canal Zone (1943), a water-borne exchange, below, brings cigarettes to the troops.

Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photos.



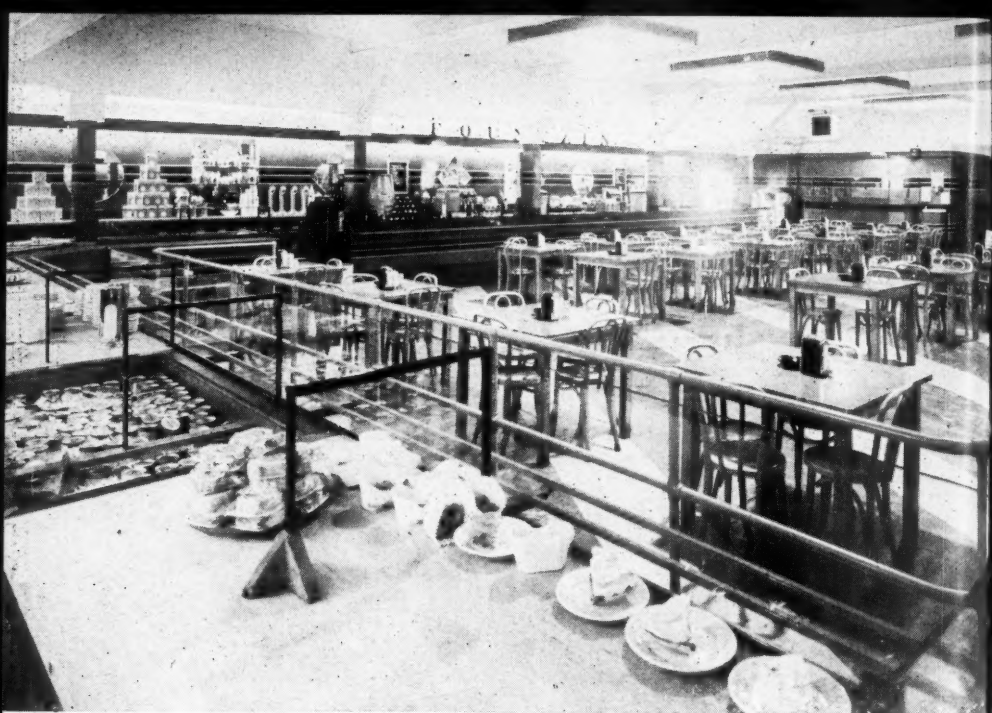


POST EXCHANGES ON WHEELS

When men can't get to the exchange, it comes to them. In Alaska, above, a Mobile Railroad Branch Exchange does the job; while in England, in World War II, a trailer (below) carried the necessities and could be set up as an exchange.

Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photos.

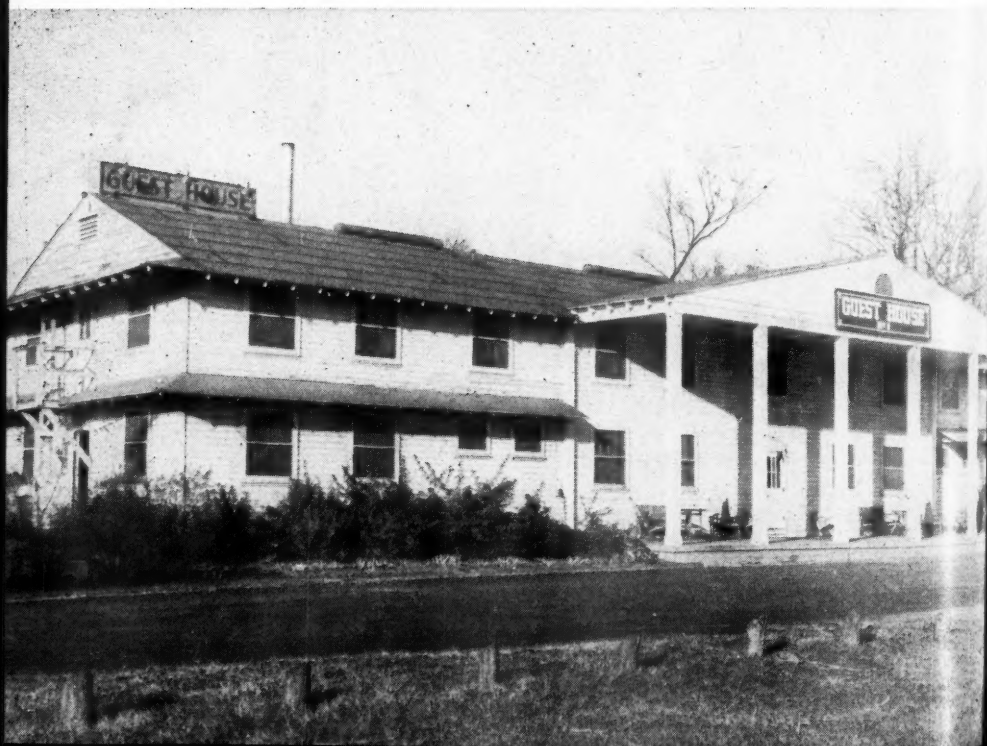




THE EXCHANGE HAS MANY FUNCTIONS

The Exchange is not only a store. It supervises all local money-making activities, with the exception of the Army theaters. Other functions include cafeterias (one at Smyrna Air Force Base is pictured above), guest houses (such as the one at Fort Knox, below), barber shops, filling stations, tailor shops, greenhouses.

USAF Photo above; Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo below.



ELIMINATION AND RETIREMENT

By

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANKLIN G. SMITH

PERSONNEL legislation of wide interest to members of the Regular establishment and the civilian components, is contained in Public Law 810, entitled the "Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948," signed by the President on 29 June 1948.

It provides for the elimination of certain categories of Regular officers, and for the retirement of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel of the Regular Army and Regular Air Force. It also provides retirement benefits for members of the civilian components of the Armed Forces.

Titles I and II pertain to the Regular establishment. The original legislative proposals, which the new law follows in general, were presented in the ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST for March 1947. Title III pertains to the civilian components and presents an entirely new concept—the granting of non-disability retirement pay to non-Regular personnel.

This legislation, previously known as HR 2744 (80th Congress), has been widely discussed during the past two years. As originally drawn, Title III of the bill would have cost as much as \$400,000,000 a year—considered by the Congress as being prohibitive. Amendments to the bill, proposed by the three services, reduced the estimated maximum potential annual cost to \$18,000,000, which the Congress accepted as a reasonable figure.

This estimated cost is based on the following assumptions:

- a. That there will be no general mobilization prior to the year 2000.
- b. That the typical grades for retirement will be lieuten-

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ant colonel for officers, and sergeant, first class, for enlisted personnel.

c. That the average active service credit will be six years.

d. That the average annual retirement pay will be approximately \$750 for officers and \$316 for enlisted personnel.

e. That approximately 5 per cent of all new reserve component* officers and 1 per cent of all new reserve component enlisted personnel ultimately will qualify for retired pay.

f. That a positive system of forced attrition will be adopted so that only the best qualified personnel will remain in the active reserve long enough to qualify for retirement benefits.

g. That the annual input into the reserve components will be controlled so as to insure that authorized strengths and Congressional appropriations are not exceeded.

Should any of these assumptions change materially, the estimated annual cost would be affected accordingly.

Title I of Public Law 810 deals with the elimination from the service of sub-standard officers. It repeals Section 24b of the National Defense Act, commonly known as the Class B Law. This old law was both cumbersome and ineffective. The new law, in general, follows procedures set forth in the temporary Public Law 190 (77th Congress) which expired 30 June 1948. Various safeguards, including the right of review and appeal, are set up in the new measure to protect the rights of officers concerned. Provision is made for review of the cases of certain officers removed under Public Law 190, and for reinstatement if it is determined that they were unjustly separated due to the pressures of the war period.

If an officer is eligible for voluntary retirement on the date of his removal, he will be retired in the grade and with the retired pay to which he would be entitled if retired upon his own application. If not eligible for retirement, he will be honorably discharged in the grade then held, with severance pay equal to one month's base and longevity pay (to which he is entitled as of the date of removal) multiplied by the number of years of active Federal commissioned service. Total severance pay cannot exceed one year's base and longevity

*Throughout, the term "reserve component" includes the civilian components of the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps, and United States Coast Guard. The term "reservist" is applied to any member of these civilian components.

pay, so computed. The severance pay feature is a major change from the provisions of both the old Class B Law and Public Law 190. Retirement benefits heretofore were granted to those separated officers who had seven or more years of active Federal service. The change was made so that the new law would more nearly conform to the provisions of Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947).

Title II of the Act places the Army and the Air Force legislation on a parity with current Navy non-disability retirement laws, specifically Public Law 305, 79th Congress. In general, it raises from fifteen to twenty the number of years of active Federal service required of officers before eligibility for voluntary retirement is established, as is now the case for Regular enlisted personnel. Retirement privileges also are extended to civilian component officers who complete twenty years of active Federal service, ten years of which have been in a commissioned status.

Also in Title II is a provision, now contained in Navy retirement laws, granting retirement in the highest grade satisfactorily held in the period between 9 September 1940 and 30 June 1946. However, such grade must have been held for a period of at least six months while serving on active duty. The privilege of the highest grade also extends to warrant officers and enlisted personnel retired after twenty years' service, except that they are not advanced to the highest temporary grade held until after completion of a total of 30 years' service. Comparatively few Regular officers will benefit under the provisions of this title, since the majority will probably reach or pass the highest wartime grade before they qualify for retirement. The principal beneficiaries will be former and current enlisted personnel who served as officers during the war. It is estimated that the annual cost of Title II will be \$877,000 during fiscal year 1949, and will increase to about \$17,000,000 a year in twenty years. Thereafter, it will decrease steadily, disappearing finally by 1988.

Title III provides retirement benefits for military service engaged in as a part time or avocational activity, and the emoluments received are in addition to any other non-disability retirement benefits (such as Social Security or private pensions) to which the beneficiary might be entitled in connection with his normal civilian vocation. Its primary purpose is to increase voluntary enlistments and to vitalize the civilian components for service in time of emergency. It is not intended

that everyone who becomes a member of a civilian component will qualify for benefits. There must be a definite relationship between service rendered and benefits received. Those who do not meet required standards of performance will be placed in an inactive status, without retired pay benefits.

In general, the Act requires that a reservist, in order to qualify for retirement, must reach the age of sixty and must have completed twenty years of satisfactory service, both active and inactive service being considered. The last eight years of this qualifying service must be as a member of a civilian component, on active or inactive service. During his period of service he must meet such standards of performance as may be established by the various military Departments. Failure to meet the prescribed standards will require that he be discharged, placed in an inactive status, or retired without pay.

To acquire a year of satisfactory service, the reservist must earn fifty or more qualifying points during each twelve-month period. These points are credited on the following basis:

- a. One point for each day of active Federal service.
- b. One point for each drill or period of equivalent instruction. Such drills and periods of equivalent instruction will be prescribed and authorized by the Secretary of the respective service for the year concerned, and will conform to the requirements prescribed by other provisions of law.
- c. Fifteen points for each year of membership in a reserve component—when not on active Federal service.

If, at the end of a year, the number of points earned by the reservist totals fifty or more, his year of service is deemed to be satisfactory. When he has accumulated twenty years of satisfactory service, all his points are added together and converted to days at the rate of one day for each point. However, points earned by attendance at drills, completion of correspondence courses, and periods of equivalent instruction are limited to sixty in any one year. There is no similar limitation on the number of points which may be earned by performing extended active duty.

The total of all the days credited to the individual is divided by 360, which gives the number of years of service for retirement purposes. That number of years is then multiplied by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the base and longevity pay of the highest rank held during the entire period of service. The resultant figure determines the annual amount of retired pay a person would receive, in monthly installments, starting at age sixty.

As for service performed as a member of a reserve component *prior to the enactment of the law*: Each year of Federal service which was *not* a year of *active* Federal service, is arbitrarily credited as 50 days (that is, 50 points). However, each year of *active* Federal service performed by a member of a reserve component (either prior to or subsequent to the enactment of the Act) is credited as a full year (not as 50 days), and is multiplied by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, as immediately above.

For example, take the case of Lieutenant Colonel A. He served in World War II, has had six years of active service, ten years of inactive service prior to the date of enactment of the Act, and now (as a Reserve officer not on Federal service) needs only four more years to establish his eligibility for retirement pay, assuming that he meets the minimum requirements satisfactorily for the next four years and gets his fifty points for each year. What benefits will he get when he reaches age sixty? The annual base pay of a lieutenant colonel with twenty years' service is about \$5000.

$$6 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ per cent} = 15 \text{ per cent.}$$

$$15 \text{ per cent of } \$5000 = \$750.$$

$$14 \times 50 = 700$$

$$\text{divided by } 360 = 2 \text{ (approx)}$$

$$2 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ per cent} = 5 \text{ per cent}$$

$$5 \text{ per cent} \times 5000 = \$250$$

$$\$750 \text{ plus } \$250 = \$1000.$$

The final figure—\$1000—is the approximate annual retirement pay Lieutenant Colonel A could expect upon reaching age sixty. This is slightly higher than the expected average. If Lieutenant Colonel A had had no service in either World War I or World War II, prior to the date of the enactment of the Act, he would not be eligible to receive any retirement benefits. This restriction is not applicable to new entrants into the civilian components after the passage of the Act.

As another example, Colonel B was on active Federal service for 2 years in World War I, and for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years in World War II. Between wars, he accumulated 20 years of inactive service in the Officers Reserve Corps. He was separated on age (60 years) in 1945 and was placed on the Honorary Retired List. Since he is no longer an active member of a reserve component, is he entitled to retirement benefits? Yes; he has fulfilled the service requirements prescribed by the law and is eligible for retirement pay. The fact that he is now in a retired status (not retired for disability) is not pertinent. He is entitled to

retirement pay from the date the bill was signed (29 June 1948).

How will the new PL 810 affect one George Smith who enlisted in the National Guard at the time the law was enacted by the Congress? A reasonable plan for his acquiring eligibility for retirement might be as follows:

a. He would remain in the National Guard for at least 20 years.

b. During that time he may have several years of service, of which the following might be considered typical:

(1) Forty 2-hour drill periods	40 points
(2) Summer camp of 15 days	15 points
(3) Membership in National Guard, one year	15 points

Total earned	70 points
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Total credited (one year satisfactory service). He earned 20 points more than needed.	50 points
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c. He acquires 15 years as in the example above, giving him 750 points credit (15×50). Dividing this by 360 gives him a multiplier of 2 per cent for Guard service.

d. During his 20-year span, he enlisted in the Regular Army for 5 years. This gives him a multiplier of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ($2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent $\times 5$) for Regular Army service.

e. At this point, he has acquired 20 years of satisfactory service and therefore is eligible, when he reaches 60 years of age, for retirement pay. He has become a sergeant, first class, with base and longevity pay (6 longevity periods) of \$175.50 a month, or \$2106 a year. He has earned a total multiplier of $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (2 per cent for Guard and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for Regular service). Applying the $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to \$2106 gives him retirement pay of \$305.37 a year, payable at the rate of \$25.46 a month. Beginning at the age of 60, he will receive this amount so long as he lives, in addition to any other retirement benefits (except disability) or pensions he may receive from other sources.

NOTE: If, instead of being discharged after 20 years' satisfactory service, Smith's enlistment terms have been such that he acquires another 6 months of service, he would have acquired, for the purposes of retirement pay *only*, 21 years of satisfactory service and his base pay and longevity periods would be \$182.25 a month, or \$2187 a year. His retirement pay would then be \$317.12 a year, or \$26.43 a month.

The secretaries of the military Departments will establish standards governing retention and promotion of individuals in the reserve components. These standards will be kept high, and individuals failing to meet them will be discharged, placed in an inactive status, or retired without pay.

The details of implementing Public Law 810 are being worked out by various joint committees. It is anticipated that the necessary procedures will be established, dissemination made to the field, and the various provisions placed in operation within the near future.

"...BUT FOR THE GRACE OF GOD"

By

CAPTAIN LAWRENCE J. PHELAN

A GREY dawn was breaking when I reported at Brooklyn Army Base for a new and unaccustomed duty. I was taking a soldier home—a soldier incapable of finding his own way, incapable of speech or of action, now on his last journey to his native Maine. I was to be a military escort for one of the Nation's returning war dead.

At the briefing room, I was given an envelope of papers and a musette bag containing a flag, black armband, and blank ammunition. A dozen enlisted men of different grades were there, quietly examining their papers. All were veterans, and all had completed five or more trips. They had been briefed upon assignment, and had seen the training film, "Your Proudest Duty." Although this group was composed only of Army personnel, an Escort Detachment normally includes servicemen from the Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, so that each repatriated serviceman may be accompanied home by a member of his own service, of equal or higher rank.

My envelope gave only the essential information: First Lieutenant Ralph Hanson, Springvale, Maine; next of kin, Mrs. Betty Hanson. As for his age, schooling, and what he had done in civilian life, I wasn't told. I knew only that he was from a small New England town and was one of the many who had died. Now, at his family's request, he was being returned to his native soil.

After a final check with the officer in charge, I signed a receipt. Lieutenant Hanson was now my sole responsibility. Arriving at Grand Central Station in convoy, the forty flag-draped caskets were lined up in the baggage room—under special guard. Not for a moment in their long journey from battlefield to home are they unaccompanied or unguarded.

CAPTAIN LAWRENCE J. PHELAN, Inf., is assigned to Brooklyn Army Base, New York Port of Embarkation.



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

Escorts receive final briefing.

At the station, we exchanged our Government transportation requests for tickets—one round-trip between New York and North Berwick, Maine, and one one-way ticket. Lieutenant Hanson was going home for good.

In the baggage room, I found the proper casket and verified the stencilled name, rank, serial number, and destination. It was not enough to check the name; there could be two Ralph Hansons. I brushed some flecks of lint from the flag.

When each man had found the soldier he was to escort, motorized station trucks carried the caskets to track level. I walked behind Lieutenant Hanson to the baggage car. The railroad men who lifted him aboard were efficient and careful. They had done this before.

After the guard had taken his post, and the baggage car doors were closed, I went to my chair—Number 1, the seat closest to my companion. I picked up the morning paper. The news told of fighting in Palestine; of automobile workers on strike; of Soviet newspapers assailing the United States; of Congress debating Selective Service. A back-page item stated that the United States Army Transport *Barney Kirschbaum* was due to arrive in New York with the bodies of 2530 more

war dead, bringing the total repatriated thus far to nearly 42,000. The task was less than one-fourth finished.

The Connecticut landscape, fresh with spring and drenched with rain, rolled by. I wondered about my charge in the forward car. Reflecting on the ways of fate, I felt a kinship with the lieutenant whose luck had gone the other way. For there, but for the grace of God, could be any one of us.

When the train reached the Boston station, we lined up outside the baggage car to supervise the removal. We watched to see that our charges were handled gently, that the flags were properly arranged with the blue field over the left shoulder. Each casket was placed on a station truck. We walked alongside on the left as the procession moved slowly down the platform of Boston's South Station. Passengers leaving the train shed paused and watched, and men removed their hats.

A truck transported Ralph and me to the North Station, where we transferred to a Boston & Maine train for the two-hour trip to North Berwick. There we were to be met by the funeral director and possibly by Ralph's family and friends. The most difficult moment was ahead.

At each station stop I stayed in the baggage car, to guard



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

Down the long platform at Grand Central Station.

against the remote possibility that the baggage master might mistake the destination. A few miles from North Berwick, I placed the black armband on my left arm, conscious of the importance of my mission. To the family and friends of Lieutenant Ralph Hanson, I represented the United States Army, the Government, and the people of the Nation.

The train whistle sounded its nostalgic call for a highway crossing, and I felt the pull as the train slowed for the stop. This, I thought, is not happening just to me. Across the breadth of the country—in large cities, suburbs, small villages and towns, at tiny whistle stops—this scene is being reenacted daily. Perhaps at this moment, a sergeant is straightening his tie as the train slows to a stop at Waycross, Georgia; or a sailor stands at attention in a little station in Iowa, while a mother, who has never seen the sea, mourns her seafaring son.

The train had barely stopped when six men wearing American Legion caps climbed aboard to carry Ralph Hanson to the waiting car. "I'd like you to meet Lieutenant Hanson's family," said the funeral director, as he led me to a small group.

I met Ralph's wife first, a serene, comely young woman in a simple gray suit; his mother, a woman whose indomitable character showed in the lines of her face where grief struggled to take possession; his brother, his sister, and his brother's wife. No tears were shed, but I knew that tears were there.

As our motorcade wound over the rolling green hills, the driver talked to me about Lieutenant Hanson. "Ralph," he said, "was one of the best-liked young fellows around here. It was a sad day for Springvale when the news came."

"Where did it happen?"

"South of France, it was, in September or October of '44. He was in a tank battalion, and his jeep hit one of those mines. Ralph had fought all through Africa and Italy and got hit once, but went back when he got out of the hospital."

"I notice that his mother is alone. Is she a widow?"

"Yes, she is; and that's mighty sad, too. Mr. Hanson died this winter, and the funeral was just a few weeks ago. You see, in Maine the ground freezes solid, and when a person passes we have to keep him in a vault until spring. This is going to be pretty hard on the Hansons, coming so close afterward. Still, it's a comfort to them, knowing he's home again."

At the funeral home, a white building of simple Colonial design, the casket was placed on a bronze catafalque in the chapel and covered again with the flag. I stood at attention

by the casket as Ralph's family came in. His mother wept. Ralph's wife took her hand. "Mother," she said quietly, "this isn't really Ralph. He's somewhere else, watching us, and he's content. Remember, he told us that."

They stayed only a few moments, and when they had gone I conferred with the funeral director. When he had signed the receipt, I explained that my official responsibility was now ended, but that I was to remain, at the pleasure of Mrs. Hanson, to give all the assistance I could. He told me that the Hansons were anxious that I stay for the funeral, and added that Ralph's brother and wife wanted me to be their guest.

"That's very kind," I countered, "but our instructions are explicit. We're to help the family as much as we can, but should stay out of the way and not be a burden to them." I asked about hotels; but my plans were disregarded when Ralph's elder brother, Carl, returned. Even if I had wanted to, I could not have refused his hospitality.

Carl Hanson's home was a simple white house with small porches and gables. In the huge, old-fashioned kitchen, a coal range stood next to an electric stove. The great square bedroom where I unpacked was filled with old and lovely furniture. It was in this sort of house that Ralph had grown



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

A scene from "Your Proudest Duty"—Signal Corps training film. Civilian components or veterans' organizations usually provide the military escort or firing squad for private services. For burials in National cemeteries, however, the Regular forces provide this service.

up. In this sort of kitchen he had watched his mother bake pies or fry doughnuts during the long Maine winter.

That evening, before retiring, I sat with Carl and his wife, eating home-made cake and talking. They showed me pictures of Ralph, a handsome lieutenant with a square jaw and winning smile, fresh from officer candidate school. There was another picture of him with Betty, whom he had met at college, taken after their marriage in the Army chapel.

We talked mostly about Ralph, about the things he enjoyed—clam bakes and boiled lobster, hiking and swimming—about his enthusiasm for architectural drawing, and his postwar plans. He had taught in a high school in Bangor, and in a short time had built up the manual training shop into an important department of the school. He had been a popular teacher, and they had held the position open for him. "I was counting on Ralph, too," Carl said. "I'm a builder, and he liked to draw plans for me."

The next morning I had breakfast in the large kitchen with Carl's two small boys. They accepted me as a friend of their Uncle Ralph, and were bright, talkative, and inquisitive. Both thought they'd be soldiers when they grew up.

The funeral was held the following day. The chapel, where Lieutenant Hanson lay surrounded by banks of flowers in the colors of the flag, was filled with friends and neighbors. The American Legion was represented. The minister read the funeral service, and spoke of the debt that the living owe to Lieutenant Hanson and to his thousands of companions.

We marched the half mile to the cemetery—the American Legion escort, the color guard, and the firing squad from the Maine National Guard. At the request of Ralph's mother, I preceded the hearse, which was flanked by Ralph's friends.

The sun glimmered momentarily as the bugler sounded taps. Lieutenant Ralph Hanson was lowered slowly into the soil of his native Maine. The folded flag which I presented to his wife was just a symbol, a few square yards of colored bunting; but I felt that I was handing her the gratitude of a Nation. I told her so, and I hope she knew the truth of it.

The rain had started again when I returned to North Berwick and boarded the train. The rain slashed against the windows of the coach as we slid rapidly toward Boston. As North Berwick receded from sight, it was clear to me that I had made several friends, not the least of whom was one whose voice I would never hear.

CHINA TREK

By

EVA EKVALL

ONE year ago we started out by river boat for Nanking, bound for Chungking. My husband is an assistant military attache. I was fortunate in being allowed to accompany him on a long, long trek. Most Army wives do not have that much fun.

Indeed, the wives of military attaches may be grouped into three categories. First, are the wives of attaches stationed in large cities. Their days are filled with social activities. Their trunks are full of clothes, and they have a considerable stock of small talk. They know how to say the right things to the right people; and above all, they know etiquette and protocol. They play bridge and mah-jong and are able to stay up late without yawning.

Next are the lonely wives, whose husbands frequently are away on trips. These wives stay behind, representing their husbands at parties and keeping the home fires burning, worrying and writing letters.

Then there are the wives who are permitted to roam the country with their husbands, visiting the out-of-the-way towns, talking with the farmers and the shop keepers. I am one of these wives, grateful that I am not stationed permanently in a large city.

When we started out from Nanking a year ago, our jeep presented the first problem. We had made arrangements to load the jeep and trailer on the river boat, but the docks were crowded with war refugees returning home. The little Chinese wharf man promised he would put it on the next boat. Surely enough, when the next steamer pulled into Hankow a week later, the first thing we saw was our vehicle, perched high on

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the forward deck. Nothing was missing; even the gas tank was still full!

In Nanking, we had packed only what I thought were the bare necessities of life. Knowing we would be gone for at least six months, it was heartbreaking to walk into the Army exchange and the commissary and not buy everything I saw. But we could only freight a few hundred pounds to Kunming, where we were to be stationed for a short time. Everything else would have to go in the jeep. A jeep—with trailer loaded with gas and spare parts—is a small thing when your bedding, wash basins, and clothes have to be squeezed in. I really suffered, trying to decide whether to take along an extra pair of shoes and another dress, or a case of fruit juice. I decided on the juice.

For men packing is simple, especially if they are in uniform. My husband could never understand why, in addition to rough clothes for the road, I needed more than one or two dresses. I mercilessly stuffed my suitcase with things "I simply couldn't do without," and was furious when I saw Bob's superior smile as he zipped up his B-4 bag without the slightest difficulty. But I was to learn—fast!

In Hankow, with the jeep and ourselves on the same boat, we steamed through the Yangtze gorges and seven days later reached Chungking. After a few days there, we set out for Chengtu, 400 odd kilometers to the northwest. I was initiated into the rigors of jeep travel. The road was very rough in parts, and I found how soon one can develop a back ache, but I loved it.

We stopped at a little Chinese roadside inn for lunch, and ate a delicious meal, coolie style, with the entire population watching the procedure. Except for coffee, we never carry rations or western food. Fortunately, both of us are fond of Chinese food, preferably in small restaurants, where the food is specially flavored and the service is good. Before we eat, we always ask for a large bowl of boiling water, in which we wash the dishes. We carry our own chop sticks and, since the food is cooked, nothing can happen to us. By observing these rules, by never drinking anything but hot tea and asking for *kai shui*—boiling water—for making coffee, we have kept free from dysentery.

We spent the night in Nei Kiang, a small village half way to Chengtu, in a surprisingly clean guesthouse. The innkeeper

told us that his beds "do not bite." You never can be sure, so we thoroughly aerosoled the room and DDTed the floor around the bed and the planks on which we spread our bedding. Then we rigged up a mosquito net, washed the dust from our faces and turned in early. The beds did not bite and we were happy. Late the next morning we arrived in Chengtu.

In the course of our year's travels we have covered about 7000 kilometers. During the year, I learned that, apart from a few essentials, it is best to carry as little luggage as possible. You can get food everywhere in China. Some parts of the country, of course, are poorer than others, but you never will starve. Rice is the staple food in South China, and you can get vegetables and meat all the year round. In northern China, rice is a luxury, and in some small villages you might get only noodles or various kinds of bread. A few vegetables can be obtained throughout the winter—and meat. In some parts, where Moslems are predominant, usually the only meat you can get is mutton and a little beef; but milk and butter are obtainable. It is possible to buy eggs everywhere in China, and sugar usually can be purchased locally. So, unless you have sudden cravings for shrimps or sliced pineapple, don't burden yourself with carrying food supplies.



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

Road scene along a canal near Kunming.

Toilet articles—soap, tooth paste, cosmetics—can be bought in some of the larger towns but are extremely expensive. So are cigarettes, and they are stale. Note paper and any other small items are available. But, be sure to carry your own medicine kit, just in case. The most important things to carry are your own bedding, wash basin, towels, and chopsticks.

It is a good idea to have a few extra fountain pens, cigarette lighters, lipsticks and such in your baggage, to distribute as presents to friends you may make along the way. Anything American that is useful, causes a great deal of joy.

As for clothing, I usually wear slacks and sweaters. When we left Kunming, I sent all my clothes back, except one suit and one dress (for "swank"), my riding boots and breeches, and a comfortable, warm housecoat. These are enough for all occasions—for dinners with governors, occasional dances with generals, and friendly chats with officials.

We had fox fur liners made, buttoning into our trench coats; and warm fur gloves—so we wouldn't freeze to death coming north in the wintertime in a jeep. We were comfortable and warm, except for our feet, which, in spite of fur socks, boots, and overshoes, sometimes would get stiff and numb.

As a result of my year's experience, less things than ever will go into my bag.



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

Looking over the roofs of Chungking toward the Yangtze.

CAREERS IN THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

By

JERE KNIGHT LINDTNER

A NEW professional career now is open to women—a career in the Armed Forces. When the President signed Public Law 625, entitled “The Women’s Armed Services Integration Act of 1948,” women (exclusive of medical personnel) for the first time achieved status as a part of the Nation’s permanent military establishment. This measure is the logical sequitur to the job performed by women in the Army, Navy, Army Air Forces, and Marine Corps during World War II.

Now an integral part of the national defense program, the Women’s Army Corps forms a nucleus capable of immediate expansion in an emergency. Even before an emergency arises, it is possible to find out how and where women can best be utilized in military jobs. Business and industry already have demonstrated the efficiency and economy of using women in certain jobs. With many similar tasks in its administration and management, the Army, by recruiting women by voluntary enlistment, can reduce to some extent the number of men required through Selective Service.

The minimum strength of the Women’s Army Corps, as a workable nucleus, has been set at two per cent of the Regular Army strength. In order that the Corps may be built up carefully, a ceiling is imposed on the Regular WAC strength during the first two years, limiting the Corps to 500 officers, 75 warrant officers, and 7500 enlisted women.

Only the most highly qualified women veterans of World War II will be integrated into the new Women’s Army Corps. Selection will be on a competitive basis, from women now on active duty and former WAC officer personnel. They will be integrated in grades from second lieutenant to major, inclusive,

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Official U. S. Army Signal Corps photo.

Intricate drafting assignments are handled by this Wac in Tokyo.

in four phases approximately equally spaced, the first comprising 40 per cent of the authorized initial number, followed by three increments of 20 per cent each. Promotion to lieutenant colonel will be by selection and only when a vacancy exists. The number of lieutenant colonels is fixed at 10 per cent of the authorized commissioned strength.

The law provides for a Director, WAC, in the temporary rank of colonel, to be selected from Regular WAC officers. The Director normally will serve a four-year tour of duty. She will be assisted by a Deputy Director, with the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel. WAC staff officers holding top positions in the administration and training of the WAC at the Army Area, Administrative and Technical Service, and oversea command levels may be in the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel or major. Temporary promotions are permitted until a sufficient number of WAC officers in these grades are available to fill these assignments. This will occur in 1952 at the earliest, according to estimates.

All appointments of Regular Army women officers will be made generally according to the law governing integration of male officers. WAC officers will be appointed in the Women's Army Corps, Regular Army, but may be detailed to an arm or

service. WAC commissioned personnel will not be carried on the Army promotion list, but will be set up on a parallel WAC promotion list, and will ultimately be governed by the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

There are two appreciable differences in the integration of male and female commissioned personnel: (1) a WAC officer may be integrated in a rank higher than that which she now holds, or has held; and (2) no woman over 46 years of age will be appointed in the Regular Army. Since the WAC, Army of the United States, has been in existence only since 1 July 1943, there has not been sufficient time for some officers to have reached the required age-grade relationship on an equitable basis with male officers. Thus a woman in the below-46 age bracket, with high civilian and military qualifications, might be appointed in the WAC, Regular Army, in a rank higher than the grade she now holds in the WAC, AUS.

For enlisted women, the laws governing enlistment and reenlistment of male personnel in the Regular Army will apply, except that no woman under 18 may enlist. Any woman under 21 must have the consent of her parents or guardians, if any.

All laws that apply to male personnel, Regular Army, former Army personnel, and their dependents and beneficiaries will apply equally to WAC personnel and their dependents and beneficiaries, except that husbands and children will not be considered dependents unless they are, in fact, dependent.



Official WAC Photo.

Wacs operate a field observation post in maneuvers.

The new law provides for the extension of the WAC, AUS, for one year beyond passage of the Act, so as to provide an interim method of carrying personnel during the change-over to Regular Army status. Although the WAC, AUS, will not be used to carry WAC officers beyond 1 October 1948, it will be used for enlisted personnel and for women currently in hospital.

Today the enlisted woman is offered three alternatives: She may apply for return to civilian life. In this case, her discharge may be effected immediately, and in no case later than 1 October 1948. She may sign up for the duration of the WAC, AUS, that is, until 12 June 1949. Or she may apply for enlistment in the Regular Army, in the grade she now holds, for periods of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 years. Because of age limitations, not all former WACs will be eligible for Regular Army enlistment, but waivers on age may be granted to enlisted women now on active duty.

For WAC officers now in the Corps, the alternatives are these: They can, upon request, be returned to civilian life immediately, or as soon as practicable. If not eligible for continued active duty, they must be separated by 1 October 1948. WAC commissioned personnel desiring to remain on active duty must apply by 1 October 1948 for appointment in the WAC Section of the Organized Reserve Corps. Those accepted will then be put on extended active duty and will sign a Category I or III statement guaranteeing one or three years' service. Thus, officers seeking appointment in the Regular Army will be carried on a Reserve status until integrated. The deadline in applying for integration is 15 August 1948.

WAC Regular Army personnel initially will be selected from women now on active duty and former WAC members. Slightly less than 7000 WAC officers and enlisted women were on duty in the Army and Air Force when the President signed the bill on 12 June. Of this number, a possible attrition of 50 per cent is anticipated during the current change-over. Recruiting of civilians will commence about 15 September 1948. Beginning then, a 90-day period is provided for former enlisted women to apply for enlistment or appointment in grade.

The WAC Training Center is scheduled to open at Camp Lee, Virginia on 1 October 1948. The training periods, for both officers and enlisted women, are the same as for male Army personnel: 8 weeks for basic training and 6 months for officer candidate school.

The law establishing the Regular Army WAC spells out how

the authority of women in the service will be prescribed. In no case will they exercise other than administrative or supervisory functions, insofar as male personnel is concerned.

General officers, Army administrators, enlisted personnel, civilians—all have enthusiastically acclaimed the new status of the Women's Army Corps. For wherever women have served with the Army, they have won the respect and praise of their colleagues. The advent of women in the Regular service parallels their acceptance in business, industrial, and professional fields.

As for the women themselves, they recognize that the wisdom and tact with which they establish themselves in their Regular Army jobs will go far to disarm die-hard critics and win even fuller cooperation from their friends. They are heartened by the examples set by the other major nations of the world, where women already are well established in the armed forces.

The Director of the Women's Army Corps, Colonel Mary A. Hallaren, recently stated that the keynote of the newly constituted WAC, Regular Army, is selectivity. "What we are after is quality, not quantity. The law has fixed the number of women we may have. The challenge to American women now is to measure up to our high standards. For those who do, the Women's Army Corps offers an opportunity for a career in national defense—a chance to share in the responsibility of maintaining the peace. It also offers them the comradeship that goes with being part of the Army, and the very real and tangible security of all the rights and benefits of the service."



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

Teaching an off-duty class in Germany.

THE ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

By

LIEUTENANT DON TYER

IN BARREN, snow-swept areas of the Alaskan Command, United States Army personnel are engaged in an unceasing fight to keep open vital communications lines to one of our most important outposts. With the Asiatic land mass less than ninety miles away, these soldiers—Signal Corps technicians and communications experts—are responsible for the maintenance and operation of the Alaska Communication System. Their job is to thwart the stranglehold which the elements constantly are applying to communications—and to life itself—in the icy polar regions.

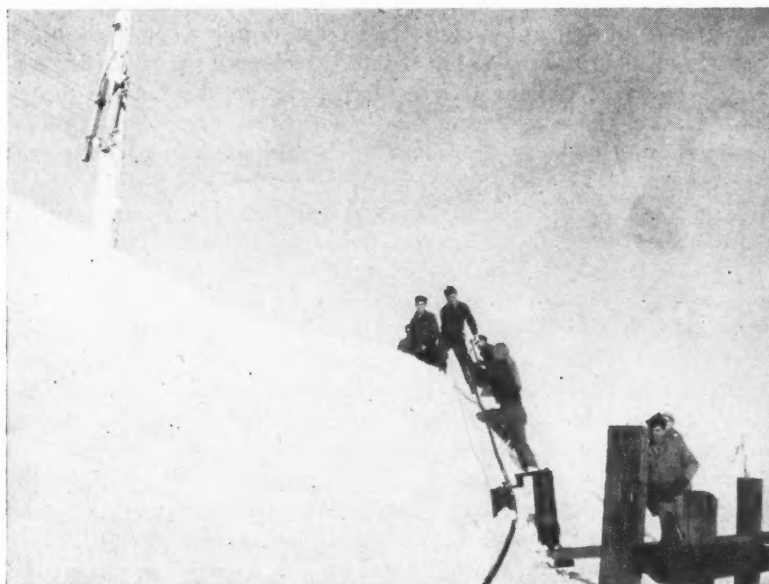
The Army Signal Corps has been responsible for communications in Alaska since the opening years of the century. In 1900, the Congress passed an Act authorizing the construction of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, designed to link Alaska with the United States by the most modern communications methods. The System was redesignated the Alaska Communication System in 1936, but remained a responsibility of the Signal Corps. Since 1900, the System has been the primary means of communication, both military and commercial, between Alaska and the United States. Its growth has faithfully reflected the step-by-step development of modern communications.

In the late summer of 1900, the first wire was laid, from Nome to Safety Harbor, a distance of 24 miles. It was a conventional telegraph line, constructed in the face of terrific hardships. Men chopped their way through brush on the slopes, and sank above their knees in muskeg in the valleys. Winter closed in and the thermometer dropped to 72° below zero. Somehow the line was completed, the first section in a communications net which today includes 36 radio stations in

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Alaska proper, 850 miles of land telephone line, 2000 miles of submarine telephone and telegraph cable, and 850 miles of land telegraph line. Connecting with this Army system are some 200 privately owned radio stations located in canneries, logging camps, and isolated communities throughout Alaska. The key station of the network is located at Alaska Communication System headquarters in Seattle.

The System today has 99 per cent of its authorized personnel strength, despite the fact that this authorized strength has doubled in the last eight years, and although only one out of every five applicants is accepted. Forty commissioned officers, 550 enlisted men, and 150 civilians operate the System, maintaining equipment and property valued at approximately \$12,000,000. They handle a steadily increasing volume of messages—9,287,000 in 1947, as compared with 2,051,000 in 1940. The total amount collected and turned over to the United States Treasury in payment for commercial communications services in 1947 was \$1,017,576; and cash revenues for 1948 are expected to total \$1,285,000, reflecting a steady increase in



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

Repairing the line between Skagway and White Horse.

commercial traffic. At present, 27 per cent of the traffic is commercial, 55 per cent is military, and 18 per cent pertains to other Government business.

The System includes radiotelegraph, radiotelephone, submarine cable, and land wire telegraph and telephone facilities. Due to unfavorable atmospheric conditions—proximity to the Magnetic Pole and frequent Aurora manifestations—ordinary methods of radio communications are unreliable. Improved types of radio, therefore, are being developed, and land wire lines, unaffected by such disturbances, will be constructed wherever possible.

Prior to World War II, radiotelephone or submarine cable had been necessary to complete Alaska communication circuits. But with the advent of war, the urgent necessity for high speed, reliable communication between Alaska and the War Department gave added impetus to the replacement of other means of communication by telephone circuits, wherever practical. It was not until April 1947, however, that Alaska was connected with the United States over a commercial, land-line telephone circuit. The new all-land line circuit utilizes a combination of Alaska Communication System and Canadian commercial facilities. The inaugural call was a six way conversation among the Commanding Officer of the Alaska Communication System in Seattle, the Alaskan Congressional Delegate in Washington, D. C., and the mayors of five large cities in the United States and Alaska. The conference call took place over a hook-up of more than 5500 miles, believed to be the longest all-wire call on record.

The work of the Signal Corps personnel who have installed and maintained the communications net in Alaska has included activities not in the line of duty. They still tell the story of one of Jack London's trips to Alaska to gather local color for *The Call of the Wild*. The author arrived at Valdez on the *SS Excelsior*, and since no docking facilities were available there at that time, the vessel anchored as close to shore as possible. London had brought three horses with him. Being anxious to get ashore, he lowered the horses into the water and himself after them, secured to one horse's bridle by a rope. He and his horses reached shore safely, but the horse to which he was tied kept on going, galloping up and down the beach, dragging the author behind—flat on his back. The timely arrival of Signal Corps personnel with knife and linament saved many good stories for the world's reading public.

More recently, on 16 August 1935, the operator in charge at the Point Barrow ACS station located the bodies of Will Rogers and Wiley Post, both killed on an attempted around-the-world flight. For two days he flashed reports to the world, giving details of the plane crash and efforts to recover the bodies from the ice floes which had claimed them. The operator finally obtained a whaling boat and a crew of natives and battled his way through the ice field. He recovered the bodies, and returned them to civilization.

It is in the line of duty, however, that Alaska Communication System personnel have chiefly distinguished themselves. Lonely vigils in radio huts far above the Arctic Circle with the temperature sometimes dipping to 60 below; boring through tangles of brush to lay a line, with clouds of mosquitoes and tiny flies (called *No-see-ums* by the natives) always hanging on and around them; maintaining facilities in areas where the depth of snow is measured by the yard—all these are routine duties to ACS men, part of the day's work.

Danger is ever present. Men must travel in pairs when making trips in storms or extreme cold, for if a man traveling by himself under such conditions is injured, death is inevitable. The shadow of frostbite, starvation, and death continually hangs over the men who walk the barren trails and man the lonely outposts.

The story of the step-by-step construction of the System is a



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

Teletypes operate continuously at the Army Communications Service Signal Center, Seattle.

saga in itself. In 1901, construction was begun on a telegraph line from Fort Gibbon, in the interior of Alaska, to Fort Egbert, near the Canadian border. At Fort Egbert, the line was to tie in with the Canadian line to Ashcroft, British Columbia, and to the United States. No less than four exploring expeditions, over a period of two years, were required to find a route that could be traveled—even by an exploring party, let alone a construction outfit. At Fort Liscum, near Valdez, Alaska, sixty feet of snow fell during the winter of 1902, choking the efforts of Signal Corps personnel to lay the initial lines of the system. Fresh meat was seldom available at any of the repair or construction stations, and all supplies, both food and construction materials, had to be packed or sledged into the interior.

Although much of the initial work has been accomplished, new construction and improvement is constantly in progress. Alaska Communication System personnel today still are fighting a continual—and winning—battle against the elements, working on an around-the-clock schedule to keep the lines open and vital messages moving.



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

Repairing a cable on the trestle over Dead Horse Gulch.

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LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

Significant military legislation enacted by the 80th Congress (second session) as reviewed by staff personnel of the Department of the Army.

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1948

After lengthy discussion and debate, the Congress passed a law reinstituting Selective Service on a limited scale. Entitled "The Selective Service Act of 1948," Public Law 759, 80th Congress, approved 24 June 1948, it is designed "to provide for the common defense by increasing the strength of the Armed Forces of the United States, including the reserve components, and for other purposes."

The Act, which extends for two years (expiring 24 June 1950), provides for a considerable increase in personnel strength of the Armed Forces. The authorized strength of the Army is established at 837,000* officers and enlisted personnel—available for all duty—an increase in actual strength of approximately 287,000. This increase is to be gained (1) by voluntary enlistments, as at present; and (2) by Selective Service, to the extent that voluntary enlistments are not sufficient. All personnel included in the authorization described above are subject to Army-wide duty.

In addition, the Act authorizes the voluntary enlistment of 110,000 young men who are 18 years old, with the provisions that (1) they will serve only in the continental United States, and (2) after completing one year in the Army and after being honorably discharged, they will be transferred to one of the reserve components for six additional years. This will release them from any further obligation under this Act.**

Thus, if the total authorized strength

is reached, the Army will contain 947,000 officers and enlisted men—837,000 of whom are available for Army-wide duty, and 110,000 of whom are available only for duty within the continental United States.

The increase will permit the establishment of a Mobile Striking Force, consisting of 12 Regular divisions and 6 National Guard divisions, fully organized, trained and equipped.† The increase also will provide for supporting combat and service troops of the Regular Army, National Guard, and fully organized units of the Organized Reserves. (See "Our Military Requirements—III," page 74, July 1948 ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST.)

The strengths of the Air Force and the Navy also will be increased—the Navy (including the Marine Corps) from approximately 485,000 to 666,882 plus 36,000 one-year enlistees; and the Air Force from approximately 390,000 to 502,000, plus 15,000 one-year enlistees. The additional strength for all services is to be obtained so far as possible by continued voluntary recruiting, and by Selective Service. The new law is designed to make up the difference between voluntary enlistment and authorized strength with the least possible disruption of the national economy and of the lives and careers of individuals.

The Act requires the registration of all men aged 18 through 25. [Registration probably will start in August 1948.—Ed.] Those from 19 to 25, inclusive, are subject to induction for 21 months' service in one of the Armed Forces. The Act also authorizes enlistment for 21 months. Deferment for those engaged in occupations and professions essential to the national health, safety, and interest will be

†For composition of the Mobile Striking Force, see page 16.

*Depending on appropriations. The 80th Congress made appropriations for only 790,000 Army strength for fiscal year 1949.

**The 80th Congress made no appropriations for these 110,000 one-year voluntary enlistments; but it authorized the Director of the Budget to approve the Armed Forces' incurring a deficiency in budget funds for the purpose of enlisting this group.

granted generally on the same basis as during World War II. In addition, there will be more liberal deferments for students in scientific and technical schools and for men with families. Veterans with more than 12 months of service between 16 September 1940 and 24 June 1948, or with a total of three or more years of service in any of the Armed Forces before, during, or after hostilities, are exempt. Those who served between Pearl Harbor Day and VJ Day for more than 90 days also are exempt; while other veterans with more than three months but less than one year of service will be exempt if they enlist in the National Guard or the Organized Reserve of one of the services. In addition, the law provides that where one or more members of a family have been killed in action or have died in line of duty while serving in the Armed Forces, the sole surviving son of such family shall be exempt.

Persons in the 18-year-old one-year volunteer group, upon completion of

their enlistments, will be transferred, for a period of six years, to one of the reserve components, wherein they will be liable for not more than one month of active duty a year. However, the Act places a strong compulsion upon these persons to accept assignment to organized units of the reserve components or to officers' training programs of the Armed Forces, wherein they shall serve for a period of only four years.

Persons on active duty in the Armed Forces shall be exempt from registration while they remain in active service. In general, those who have been selected for enrollment (or continuance) in training programs, such as advanced ROTC, and who agree to accept a commission and to serve, upon call, for not less than two years on active duty, will be deferred from induction until completion or termination of their courses. However, such persons will be required to register. Members of the Federally recognized National Guard and members of organized

PRESENT AND PROJECTED STRENGTH*

(Summary prepared for the ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST)

<i>Regular Establishment</i>	<i>Army</i>	<i>Navy</i>	<i>Air Force</i>	<i>Total</i>
New Authorized Strength	837,000	666,882	502,000	2,005,882
available for service-wide duty				
Present Strength	550,000	485,000	390,000	1,425,000
approximate, 1 July 1948				
Approximate Increase	287,000	181,882	112,000	580,882
a. Voluntary enlistment, as at present—18-34 years old; for 21 months, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 years.				
b. Selective Service—19-25 years old; for 21 months.				
Additional Authorization	110,000	36,000	15,000	161,000
18-year-olds only; available for U. S. duty only; voluntary one-year enlistment, followed by six years in a civilian component.				
Total Authorized Strength	947,000	702,882	517,000	2,166,882
<i>Civilian Components</i>	<i>National Guard including Air National Guard</i>	<i>ORC (T/O&E Units & Composite Groups, exclusive of Air)</i>		
Authorized Strength	341,000 (FY 1949)	674,243 (long-range)		
Present Strength	312,000 (24 June 48)	421,000 (1 April 48)		
To be Added	29,000 (FY 1949)	253,243 (long-range)		

*Command strengths are used throughout. Strengths of the National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps are not specifically included in PL 759. Ability to reach authorized strengths, indicated above, depends upon appropriations by the Congress.

units of the Reserve Corps who enlisted before the effective date of the law will be deferred so long as they continue satisfactorily in such units.

Conscientious objectors who object only to combatant service will be assigned to non-combatant service; while those who are opposed to both combatant and non-combatant service will be deferred. The degree of objection and the determination of assignment will rest with Selective Service boards.

The law exempts inductees from the payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting in a national election.

Persons inducted under the law will have substantially the same reemployment rights and the same benefits of the

Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act as those serving during World War II. They will not, however, receive benefits provided under the GI Bill of Rights. They will receive the same pay and allowances as currently provided for enlisted personnel; and their dependents will receive the allowances provided under the Servicemen's Dependents' Allowance Act.

Title II of the Act provides for a revised system of courts-martial and an improved system of appellate review. (See "Articles of War Amended," this issue.)

The law also authorizes the President to place mandatory orders with any industrial concern for products of a type which the concern ordinarily produces which are needed by the Armed Forces.

*Prepared by Colonel Robert L. Lancefield, Chief, Legislative Group
Legislative and Liaison Division, Department of the Army.*

ARTICLES OF WAR AMENDED

An amendment to the Selective Service Act of 1948 (Public Law 759) provides for extensive revisions in the Articles of War and changes in the system for administration of military justice. Originally introduced in the House of Representatives on 17 March 1947 as HR 2575, the bill, as amended, becomes effective 1 February 1949.

The Articles of War—the statutory code governing the administration of military justice in the Army—have been on the statute books since the Nation's founding. Although they have been revised from time to time—the last major revision was in 1920—their basic characteristics have remained constant.

World War II, involving approximately eight to nine times as many citizen soldiers as World War I, provided a much broader experience in military justice, as a basis for further changes. Shortly after the end of hostilities, the Secretary of War requested the American Bar Association to appoint a committee to study the entire system of military justice and to make such recommendations as it deemed appropriate. On 25 March 1946, the Secretary of War created the War Department Advisory Committee on Military Justice, comprising eminent members of the American Bar Association, designated by the President of the Association, with Dean Arthur T. Vanderbilt as chairman. The

Committee conducted public hearings in eleven principal cities. Written opinions, comments, and many answers to questionnaires were received and considered.

In its report to the Secretary of War on 13 December 1946, the Committee found that "the Army system of justice in general and as written in the books is a good one; that it is excellent in theory and designed to secure swift and sure justice; and that the innocent are almost never convicted and the guilty seldom acquitted." The Committee, however, found defects and imperfections in the operation of the system and made a series of recommendations for changes. A report on the judicial system of the Army, rendered in August 1946 by the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, 79th Congress, contained many recommendations of a similar nature.

As a result of these studies, The Judge Advocate General, under the supervision of the Under Secretary of War, prepared drafts of proposed changes in the Articles of War. Those provisions requiring legislative sanction were introduced in identical bills in the Senate and in the House of Representatives in March 1947, as "an Act to amend the Articles of War to improve the administration of military justice, to provide for more effective appellate review, to insure the equalization of sentences, and for other purposes."

One of the most widely discussed changes in military justice procedure, contained in Article of War 4, as amended, makes qualified enlisted personnel eligible to serve as members of general and special courts-martial "for the trial of enlisted persons when requested in writing by the accused at any time prior to the convening of the court." When such request is made, the accused may not be tried by a court "the membership of which does not include enlisted persons to the number of at least one-third of the total membership of the court." If it can be avoided without detriment to the service, enlisted personnel having less than two years' service (as presently required of officers) shall not be appointed as members of courts-martial except in certain limited cases; nor is trial by juniors sanctioned, if it can be avoided. Article of War 16 is amended to provide that no enlisted person may sit as a member of a court-martial for the trial of another enlisted person who is assigned to the same company or corresponding military unit. Enlisted personnel are not eligible to court membership in the trial of an officer.

Article of War 11 is amended to provide that the trial judge advocate and defense counsel of each general court-martial shall, if available, be members of the Judge Advocate General's Department or be officers who are members of the bar of a Federal court or of the highest court of a State of the United States. In *all* cases in which the officer appointed as trial judge advocate is a lawyer, the officer appointed as defense counsel also shall be so qualified. The right of an accused to be represented by counsel of his own selection is preserved.

Article of War 8 is amended to provide that the law member of a general court-martial shall be a member of the Judge Advocate General's Department or an officer who is a member of the bar of a Federal court or of the highest court of a State of the United States and who is certified by The Judge Advocate General to be qualified for such detail. Other officers are not eligible for detail as law members. The amended Article provides that "no general court-martial shall receive evidence or vote upon its findings or sentence in the absence of

the law member regularly detailed." The power of the President to except from the jurisdiction of special courts-martial the cases of certain classes of persons is removed, thereby making commissioned officers subject to trial by special courts-martial.

Article of War 31, as amended, expands the power of the law member of a general court-martial. His rulings are made final on all interlocutory legal matters other than those involving the issue of guilt or innocence and those of a nature requiring action by the court, such as challenges.

Articles of War 12 and 13 have been amended to authorize special and general courts-martial to adjudge as punishment a new type of discharge—the bad conduct discharge, as distinguished from the dishonorable discharge. The present prohibition against special courts-martial adjudging sentences to dishonorable discharge or dismissal is continued. However, sentences involving bad conduct discharges will require approval by an officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction and will be subject to appellate review by The Judge Advocate General. Thus, the accused in such cases will receive the same rights of appellate review as if he had been tried by a general court-martial.

Article of War 50½, pertaining to the appellate review of court-martial cases, has been rewritten as Article of War 50, preserving the fundamentals of the original. Article of War 50, as rewritten, provides for a new reviewing tribunal in the Office of The Judge Advocate General to be designated as the Judicial Council, with important confirming powers. The Judicial Council will not supplant the Boards of Review in the Office of The Judge Advocate General but will constitute an additional appellate review tribunal in cases affecting officers and other groups. In addition to the normal legal scrutiny of general court-martial cases on appellate review, The Judge Advocate General and all his appellate agencies are authorized to weigh evidence, judge the credibility of witnesses, and determine controverted issues of fact. The Article makes explicit the finality of sentences of court-martial, subject only to action upon application for a new trial.

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The new Article of War 53, among other provisions, gives discretionary power to The Judge Advocate General, upon application by accused persons, to grant new trials. The application must be submitted within one year after final disposition of the case upon initial appellate review or, with respect to World War II cases, within one year after termination of the war or after final disposition of the case upon initial appellate review, whichever is later. Only one application for a new trial may be entertained in any one case. The old Article 53 was incorporated, with changes, in Article 51.

Article of War 88 makes it improper and unlawful for persons subject to military law to attempt to influence a court-martial in reaching its findings or sentences, or to influence an appointing, reviewing, or confirming authority with respect to his judicial acts. Censure, reprimand, or admonition of a court-martial or any of its members is prohibited.

The disciplinary powers of command-

ing officers, encompassed in Article of War 104, have been expanded; and the degree and scope of punishment affecting officers also has been increased. Officers exercising general court-martial jurisdiction are authorized to impose upon officers, ranging from warrant officers to officers of their commands below the rank of brigadier general, forfeitures up to one-half of each month's pay for three months.

These statutory changes in the Articles of War will be implemented, from time to time, by Executive Orders and Department of the Army directives. Preparatory to the establishment of these legislative provisions, it is expected that certain amendments to the *Manual for Courts-Martial*—to be made by Executive Order, not by legislation—will be recommended to the President by the Secretary of the Army. Subsequent changes will be treated in a future issue of the ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST. For a tentative statement of the projected scope of these orders and directives, see "Military Justice," May 1947 DIGEST.

Prepared by Lieutenant Colonel Lauren A. Arn, JAGD
Office of The Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army.

THE NEW BUDGET

In its closing days, the 80th Congress passed Public Law 766, the Military Functions Appropriations Act, providing the Army and the Air Force with their budget for the fiscal year 1949. This is the last time the Army and Air Force budgets will be combined. Beginning with fiscal year 1950, the Congress will enact a separate budget for each service. The current 1949 combined budget appropriates \$6,705,418,163 cash and \$220,000,000 contract authorization (total: \$6,925,418,163) for military functions, including construction. The amount requested was \$7,276,592,000.

The new budget compares with \$4,517,074,021 cash and \$24,000,000 contract authorization (total: \$4,541,074,021) initially appropriated for fiscal year 1948.

For the Navy, in the fiscal year 1949, the Congress has appropriated cash and contract authorizations totalling approximately \$3,849,000,000.

In addition to these regular appropriation bills, Public Law 547, enacted 21 May 1948, provides more than three billion dollars in cash and contract authorizations for construction and procurement of aircraft, as follows:

	Cash	Contract Authority	Total
Air Force	\$608,100,000	\$1,687,000,000	\$2,295,100,000
Navy	315,000,000	588,000,000	903,000,000
Total	\$923,100,000	\$2,275,000,000	\$3,198,100,000

The cash and contract authority under this Act are to be available until expended. Ordinarily, they must be used during the fiscal year for which provided.

The following table shows the salient features of the Military Functions Appropriations Act, which provides the regular budget for the Army and Air Force for fiscal year 1949:

Pay	\$2,314,342,000
Travel	145,000,000
Retired Pay	84,000,000
Welfare of Enlisted Men	8,250,000
Subsistence	500,000,000
Regular Supplies	100,000,000
Clothing and Equipage ..	210,000,000
(Plus Contract Auth.	
\$25,000,000)	
Incidental Expenses	113,000,000
Transport of Property ..	412,000,000
Signal Corps	153,000,000
(Plus Contract Auth.	
\$50,000,000)	
Medical Department	75,126,163
Engineer Service	429,000,000
(Excluding civil func-	
tions)	
Military Construction ...	76,000,000
(Plus Contract Auth.	
\$75,000,000)	
Ordnance Sv. & Supply ..	610,000,000
(Plus Contract Auth.	
\$70,000,000)	
Chemical Service	26,000,000
National Guard	290,000,000
Organized Reserves	125,000,000
ROTC	21,175,000
Air Force: General Ex-	
penses	889,486,000
Air Force: Salaries at	
Office, Sec. of Air Force	825,000
Air Force: Salaries at	
Office, Chief of Staff ..	6,500,000
Miscellaneous	106,714,000
	\$6,695,418,163
Contract authority totals	220,000,000

In addition, this Act provides cash for expenses incident to unification of the Armed Forces, as follows:

Office of the Secretary of Defense	\$6,800,000
National Security Council	200,000
National Security Resources Board	3,000,000
	\$10,000,000

Much of the expense concurrent with occupation duties is provided for separately in the Foreign Aid Appropriation Act, which earmarks \$1,300,000,000 cash for government and relief in occupied areas.

The following table shows total cash appropriations to the Army (including Air Force) over a period of several years, for purposes of comparison. The figures include contract authorizations, as paid, and supplemental appropriations.

Year	Amount
1938	\$417,985,029
1939	531,001,997
1940	851,618,610
1941	8,480,594,407
1942*	75,462,593,587
1943*	42,820,006,365
1944*	59,034,839,673
1945*	15,434,814,795
1946*	21,496,902,030
1947	7,263,542,400
1948**	4,717,774,021

*Nearly \$35,000,000,000 surplus from these years rescinded by the Congress in 1946 and 1947.

**\$200,000,000 later transferred or rescinded.

*Article and data prepared
from material provided by
Mr. Robert L. Tracy, Legal Adviser
to The Army Comptroller.*

AID

LEGISLATION—THEN ACTION

Once the Congress has determined what the military policy shall be and what kind and size of Army the people want to have, it is then the responsibility of the Army to employ its energy, initiative, and imagination in implementing that policy.

GENERAL J. LAWTON COLLINS
From THE DIGEST, February 1947

DIGEST OF LEGISLATION

Prepared by the Legislative and Liaison Division
Special Staff, United States Army

Selective Service Act of 1948. (Public Law 759—80th Congress)

For a review of Public Law 759, see article on page 63. That portion of Public Law 759 pertaining to the amendment of the Articles of War and the administration of military justice is summarized on page 65. For a statement by the Secretary of the Army on plans for implementing the expansion of the Army, see article on page 15.

Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948. (Public Law 810—80th Congress)

For an interpretive summary of the provisions of Public Law 810, see article on page 37.

Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. (Public Law 625—80th Congress)

For an interpretive summary of Public Law 625, and plans for its implementation, see "Careers in the Women's Army Corps," page 53.

Military Functions Appropriations Act. (Public Law 766—80th Congress)

For a detailed summary of the provisions of this Act, see "The New Budget," page 67.

To Establish the Civil Air Patrol as a Civilian Auxiliary of the U. S. Air Force. (Public Law 557—80th Congress) Establishes the Civil Air Patrol as a volunteer civilian auxiliary to the United States Air Force. Authorizes the Secretary of the Air Force to accept and utilize the services of the Civil Air Patrol, to set up liaison offices of the United States Air Force at national and state headquarters of the Civil Air Patrol, and to assign military and civilian personnel to such offices. Makes available to the Civil Air Patrol, by gift or by loan, sale, or otherwise, obsolete or surplus aircraft, aircraft parts, materiel, supplies, equipment, and facilities of the Department of the Air Force; and authorizes the supply of gasoline and oil as may be required.

Procurement by Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard and National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (Public Law 413—80th Congress)

Establishes for the services uniform peacetime procurement authority, with the following major provisions: (1) Re-establishes the requirement that the advertising-competitive bid method shall be followed; (2) Provides that small business concerns shall be given opportunity to secure a fair proportion of the total value of all purchases and contracts; (3) Confers authority on the services to place contracts by negotiation in a limited number of categories; (4) Confers broad authority on the services to use the most effective contractual instrument wherever the use of a negotiated contract is authorized; (5) Provides that advertising shall be so conducted as to secure for the Government benefits of full and free competition among its suppliers; (6) Expressly repeals many conflicting, inadequate, or outmoded statutes governing procurement procedures; (7) Authorizes advance payments under prescribed conditions; (8) Facilitates joint and cross procurement among the services; provides for payments to be made without transfer of funds on the books of the Treasury Department; and authorizes creation of joint or combined offices for such procurement; (9) Makes uniform Navy authority for the admission, free of duty, of emergency war materials purchased abroad.

Inactive Duty Training Pay for Members of the Organized Reserve Corps of the Armed Forces. (Public Law 460—80th Congress)

Authorizes inactive duty training pay for the Army and Air Force reserve components and provides uniform standards for inactive duty training for all reserve components of the armed services. Such pay heretofore had been granted by the Congress to members of the National Guard and the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.

Section 1 of the Act groups the Officers Reserve Corps, the Organized Reserves,

and the Enlisted Reserve Corps into a reserve component called the Organized Reserve Corps.

Section 2 eliminates the restriction against Reserve officers receiving pay and allowances except when on active duty.

Section 3 (a) entitles personnel of all Reserve components when on active duty to the same pay and allowances as are authorized for persons of corresponding grade and length of service in the corresponding Regular service.

Section 3 (b) authorizes payment to personnel of all Reserve components, when participating in full-time training or other full-time duty (other than extended active duty), on the same basis as payment to persons of corresponding rank and length of service in the Regular service. However, Reserve personnel may, with their consent, take part in training without pay, in which case they may be furnished transportation to and from such duty and with subsistence en route and subsistence and quarters furnished during performance of such duty—in kind, or by commutation.

Section 3 (c) prescribes that personnel of all Reserve components shall, to the extent provided by law and by appropriations, and under such regulations as the Department head may prescribe, receive one day's pay for each regular period of training on duty. Each training period must be not less than two hours and may be performed on Sundays or holidays. Proportionate pay increases are authorized for flying, parachute jumping, glider flights, and submarine duty. Each Department head is directed to prescribe the minimum standards to be met before a training period can be counted for pay purposes.

Section 3 (d) authorizes pay up to \$240 a year additionally to officers of all reserve components who perform administrative functions while commanding organizations, the amount allowed being determined by the head of the Department. This pay heretofore was authorized for the National Guard, and Naval and Marine Corps Reserve officers.

Section 4 authorizes the organization of the Organized Reserve Corps into three classes, as follows: Class A—those combat and service type units having a full complement of officers and men. Only those units considered necessary

for prompt mobilization will be included in this category. Class B—those combat and service type units having a full complement of officers and a cadre of enlisted men. Class C—those combat and service type units having a full complement of officers only.

Class A units of the Organized Reserve Corps may be trained on the same minimum bases as are prescribed for the National Guard. Class B and C units of the Organized Reserve Corps may be assembled for drill periods of similar length, but may not be paid for drill periods in excess of 50 per cent of the assemblies authorized for the National Guard.

Members of the Organized Reserve Corps not assigned to table of organization units may be authorized to perform prescribed duties and receive credit therefor for pay purposes. Members of the Organized Reserve Corps in scientific or specialist categories, and those members of the Organized Reserve Corps, whether or not assigned to a unit, who are designated for a mobilization day assignment, may be required to perform prescribed duties and may receive pay therefor.

Section 5 (a) of the Act authorizes the National Guard to take part in additional training, as provided for the Organized Reserve Corps in Section 4.

Section 5 (b) provides the same pay basis and scale for National Guard officers as prescribed for Reserve officers.

Section 5 (c) provides the same pay scale for enlisted men of the National Guard as prescribed for enlisted members of the Organized Reserves in Section 4.

Other provisions:

Personnel may be paid for duty performed on Sundays and holidays.

Members of the Organized Reserve Corps receiving pay for inactive training may be ordered to active duty training for not to exceed 15 days annually. They may be given additional duty, with or without pay, with their consent. Reserve personnel who perform authorized duty without pay may be furnished transportation to and from such duty with subsistence en route, and, during the performance of such duty, may be furnished subsistence and quarters—in kind or by commutation.

Rubber Act of 1948. (Public Law 469—80th Congress)

To assure the availability, in times of national emergency, of adequate supplies of synthetic rubber to meet the essential civilian, military, and naval needs of the country, the President is authorized to exercise controls over natural rubber, synthetic rubber, and products containing natural and synthetic rubber, including their import and export, research and development, and operation of rubber-producing facilities by the Government, with provision for stand-by facilities and patent pooling. Provides that the President may exercise these powers through any Department, agency, or corporation of the Government.

To Equalize Retirement Benefits Among Members of the Nurse Corps of the Army and Navy. (Public Law 517—80th Congress)

Authorizes the computation of the retired pay of all members of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps in the same manner as for officers of the Regular Army or Navy of equal rank and length of service, in order to eliminate inequalities in the retired pay of such nurses. Army nurses who were retired as officers of the Army of the United States, receiving the same retired pay as commissioned officers of the Regular Army, will not benefit under this law. Only retired Army nurses and physical therapists, who are not receiving such pay, will receive retired pay increases under this law.

Length of Tours of Duty of Officers and Enlisted Men in the Army in Certain Foreign Stations. (Public Law 436—80th Congress)

Repeals the provisions of law which limited the tour of duty of officer and enlisted personnel of the Army and Air Force in certain foreign duty stations to a maximum of two years. The Act vests in the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force determination of the appropriate length of foreign-service tours of duty, commensurate with changing oversea commitments and the varied climatic conditions, and within available manpower and shipping resources.

Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act (Public Law 547—80th Congress)

For a review of Public Law 547, see "Building Toward a 70 Group Program," July 1948 DIGEST.

To Validate Payments by Disbursing Officers of the U. S. Government Covering Cost of Shipment of Household Effects of Civilian Employees. (Public Law 523—80th Congress)

Validates payments heretofore made by Federal disbursing officers covering the cost of shipments of household effects of civilian employees from the last permanent-duty station to some place other than the new permanent-duty station, up to the amount that the cost of such shipments would have been. Authorizes the General Accounting Office to make refunds to civilian employees in such cases, upon the presentation of proper claims.

To Transfer the Remount Service from the Department of the Army to the Department of Agriculture. (Public Law 494—80th Congress)

Authorizes the transfer of the records, property, and civilian personnel of the Remount Service, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, to the Department of Agriculture, effective 1 July 1948. Abolishes the authority of the Army to conduct a remount breeding program. Retired officer personnel of the Army, if employed by the Department of Agriculture, under this Act may receive, in addition to their retired pay, civilian salary to the extent that the total from both sources does not exceed the pay and allowances received by such persons in the permanent grade last held by them prior to retirement.

Transportation for Certain Government and Other Personnel. (Public Law 560—80th Congress)

Replacing temporary wartime legislation, this Act authorizes the Army, Navy, and Air Force to provide transportation by motor vehicle or water carrier to and from their places of employment, for personnel attached to or employed by the Army and Navy Departments, provided existing private and other facilities are unavailable or inadequate. During war, this authority may be extended to personnel attached to or employed by private plants engaged in the production of materiel for the Departments.

Inspector General's Duties Pertaining to Soldiers' Home. (Public Law 401—80th Congress)

Relieves The Inspector General of the Army from the duties of inspecting in person the records and accounts of the Soldiers' Home as heretofore prescribed by law, and requires that the duties be performed by officers of the Inspector General's Department, under supervision of The Inspector General.

Increasing the Membership of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. (Public Law 549—80th Congress)

Increases the membership of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics from 15 to 17. The Chairman of the Research and Development Board of the National Military Establishment, in his official capacity, becomes a member of the Committee. The law makes several other changes of a technical nature.

To Establish Eligibility for Burial in National Cemeteries. (Public Law 526—80th Congress)

Establishes eligibility of the following persons for burial in national cemeteries: (1) members or former members of the Armed Forces of the United States whose last service terminated honorably; (2) citizens of the United States who served in the Armed Forces of any government allied with the United States during any war, whether in the past or future, and whose last service terminated honorably; (3) the wife, husband, widow or widower, minor child, and, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Army, unmarried adult child of any of the persons enumerated in (1) and (2). Provision is made for removal of remains to the post section of a national cemetery or to a post cemetery if the related member of the Armed Forces is not buried in the same or an adjoining grave site. The provision for burial of persons who were members of the President's Cabinet in World War I is retained.

Extending the "Uniform Protection Act" to the Canal Zone, Guam, American

Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. (Public Law 484—80th Congress)

Extends the application of Section 125 of the National Defense Act to include the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, making it unlawful for any person not an officer or an enlisted person of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, to wear the prescribed uniform of these services or any distinctive part thereof.

To Compensate Holders of Grazing Permits and Licenses on Public Domain Used for National Defense Purposes. (Public Law 561—80th Congress)

Authorizes the head of the Department or agency using the public domain for national defense purposes to compensate holders of grazing permits and licenses for losses sustained by reason of such use of public lands for national defense purposes.

To Increase Temporarily the Amount of Federal Aid to State or Territorial Homes for the Support of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors of the United States. (Public Law 531—80th Congress)

Increases from \$300 to \$500, through 30 June 1951, the annual amount of Federal aid to State or Territorial homes for each disabled soldier and sailor cared for in such home.

Retention in the Service of Certain Disabled Army and Air Force Personnel. (Public Law 680—80th Congress)

Permits retention in service of disabled officers, warrant officers, and flight officers of the Army and Air Force beyond the statutory termination date of their appointments, in order to complete their hospitalization or treatment.

Instruction for Canadians at U. S. Military and Naval Academies. (Public Law 564—80th Congress)

Authorizes the Army and Navy to include Canadians in the 20 appointments to the United States Military Academy and the 20 appointments to the United States Naval Academy now available to qualified persons from other American Republics.

Additional legislation of military interest enacted by the 80th Congress will be summarized in the September ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST.

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